

DRY FORCES STATE
14 REASONS FOR
BEING THANKFUL

Election, They Say, Afforded
Gratifying Proof That the
People Are for National Pro-
hibition and Its Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Dry forces of the United States hav-
ing taken stock of their reasons for
thankfulness, give the following list
of things for which they may give es-
pecial thanks at this time:

"A Congress has been elected op-
posed to any beer and wine or other
nullifying amendment to the Volstead
Act. It is gratifying proof that the
people are for national prohibition and
its enforcement."

"The Supreme Court and other fed-
eral and state courts have sustained
national prohibition, in spite of the
unprecedented attacks made on it."

"Thirty-eight states have enacted
state prohibition enforcement codes;
the other states will do so."

"A great nation has demonstrated
that it is not dependent on revenue de-
rived from liquor."

"Every agency for human uplift has
been relieved of much of the liquor
wreckage heretofore left on its door-
step."

"The growing tendency of the press
to tell the facts about prohibition
and officers who will not enforce it."

"Arrests for drunkenness in former
wet territory have decreased about 60
per cent, and all arrests about 40 per
cent, and neglected children are on
the decline."

"Jails, alcoholic inebriate asylums
and workhouses are gradually closing
up, or are abandoning a large part of
their institutions for lack of inmates."

"The necessities and some of the
comforts of life are being supplied in
multiplied thousands of homes hereto-
fore needy. The home is having a
chance to show its superiority as a
substitute for the saloon."

"The United States, by conserving
the waste caused by liquor, is the best
prepared financially of all the nations
to meet the reconstruction problems
following the world war."

"The present alcoholic addicts and
defectives, the product of the liquor
license system, are rightly recognized
as the leftover liquor problem and not
the result of prohibition."

"Derelict public officials, schooled in
corruption under saloon domination
and still permitting a wave of crime in
some places, are being uncovered and
driven into a half-hearted action for
law enforcement."

"The people in wet centers, long the
victims of misrule, are waking up to
the fact that the government belongs
to them, and not to scheming politi-
cians and corrupt political organiza-
tions."

"The present unrest in these
places, under the guidance of a clearer
and more sober judgment, is resulting
in human betterment."

"The newly enfranchised woman's
vote is a proven element of strength
for clean politics and prohibition."

"All of these make us truly thankful.
They prove that the United States is
entering upon the greatest and most
successful era in its history."

Orders to Breweries

Three Cited to Show Cause Why
They Should Not Lose Permits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—An important action has been taken
by John F. Kramer, federal prohibition
commissioner, in citing three Cincin-
nati breweries to show cause why they
should not lose their permits because
of violations of the terms of the Pro-
hibition Act. These breweries have
been under suspicion, and an investi-
gation which was made of the bev-
erage they were placing on the mar-
ket showed that the alcoholic content
was more than the one-half of 1 per
cent permitted by law. Orders were
issued last Saturday to Stephen W. Mc-
Grath, collector of Cincinnati, to seize
two of the breweries, those owned by
the Herancourt and Jackson brewing
companies. The third one which has
now been cited is the Hudepost Brew-
ing Company.

Suits for Injunctions

Actions Brought Against 72 Saloon
Keepers in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Suits for injunc-
tions to restrain the sale of intoxicat-
ing liquors have been filed in the fed-
eral court before Judge Kenesaw
Mountain Landis by Edward J. Brun-
dage, Attorney-General, against 72
saloonkeepers. The suits were brought
under the Volstead Act and ask for
the enforcement of the provision by
which any landlady who permits his
property to be used for the sale of in-
toxicants pay a penalty requiring that
the premises be vacated for one year.
Owners and lessees of the property are
named in the suits as co-defenders
with the saloonkeepers.

"The present cases are to be followed
by hundreds of others against 'saloons'
disguised as soft drink parlors, restau-
rants, cabarets and drug stores," ac-
cording to a statement made by At-
torney-General Brundage in connection
with his effort to uphold law en-
forcement."

In the bills filed, the Attorney-Gen-
eral asks that the defendants, their
agents, servants and employees be
enjoined from manufacturing, selling
or storing intoxicating liquors on the
premises described in the bills and
that they be enjoined from using,
maintaining or assisting in using the
premises as a place where intoxicat-
ing liquor is sold or kept in viola-
tion of the Volstead law.

Heavy Bond From Breweries
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CINCINNATI, Ohio—A bond equal to
the appraised value of the plant is to
be required of each of the two brew-
eries in this city recently seized by
the federal authorities after an
analysis by prohibition enforcement
officials of the beverage being manu-
factured and sold by those concerns.

Under this ruling, made by the In-
ternal Revenue Commissioner at
Washington, the bond for the Jack-
son Brewing Company will be \$73,000
and for the Herancourt Brewing
Company, \$213,000. It is expected that
both concerns will apply for a release
of their property and a permit to
continue operations upon furnishing
the requisite bond.

PLANS TO EXPLOIT
SIBERIAN WEALTH

Agent for American Financial
Group Describes Resources In-
cluded in Concessions Said to
Have Been Granted Him

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
The political and commercial signifi-
cance of the "Vanderlip concessions"
in northeastern Siberia has been the
subject of considerable official and un-
official controversy. After spending
the last 60 days in Russia, Washing-
ton D. Vanderlip has now arrived in
London and is awaiting passage to the
United States.

In an interview with the representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor,
he said that concessions have been
granted and contracts concluded that
give the financial group he represents
in America mineral, coal, oil, timber,
fishing and trading rights over all that
vast tract of land lying eastward of
the 160th meridian, including Kam-
chatka. The resources of the country,
he said, include immense veins of
coal and vast oil fields and "as three-
quarters of the population of the
world face the Pacific Ocean," he said,
"the nation that controls coal and oil
in northeastern Siberia controls the
commerce of the Pacific, which is
destined in 50 years to threaten the
trade supremacy of the Atlantic."

Vanderlip said that he has
spent several years in, and traveled
many thousands of miles throughout,
northeastern Siberia, and has un-
limited faith in its resources.

In reply to a question regarding the
possibility of his interests running
counter to those of the Japanese, he
replied that the report that north-
eastern Siberia has become a Japa-
nese sphere of influence is wholly un-
true. The population consists of
about 5000 native Karakas, Tungoose
and Tchutchans, 50 Russians, also a
few Japanese fishermen, who come up
each summer to tap the immense fish-
ing grounds. "Furthermore," he said,
"the Japanese have no more claim and
no more right in Siberia than they
have in Liberia."

Asked how he thought the United
States Government would view his
concessions in Russia and his con-
tracts with the Soviet Government, he
replied, "That is up to Congress."

Mr. Vanderlip has brought away
from Russia the impression that her
striving to bring order out of chaos.
He thinks their motives are sorely
misjudged. "Lenine is the biggest man
in the world today," he said, "the idol
of 150,000,000 people, cursed by the
British and French, and reviled by
Messrs. Wilson, Colby and Company."

In conclusion, Mr. Vanderlip said:
"Tell your readers that I have also
studied the religious conditions in
Russia, and can see no difference to
what was found there 22 years ago,
except that the religion of the people
has been shorn of many superstitions
through the exposure of impostors."

As an instance he related an incident
of sacred relics having been opened up
to the public before a moving-picture
machine, when, in some instances,
nothing but rubbish was found.

HARDING MESSAGE
TO THE FILIPINOS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Emilio de
la Paz, special correspondent of the
"La Vanguardia" of Manila, Philippine
Islands, has returned to this city after
obtaining, in an interview with Warren
G. Harding, the following message for
transmission to the people of the
Philippines:

"As a private citizen of the United
States I am happy to send to you my
heartiest greetings and an expression
of my pride in the wonderful achieve-
ments wrought in the Philippines
since the American sponsorship be-
gan. It is one of the gratifying mar-
vels in the history of human progress.
I have been following, with great in-
terest, your progress and the splendid
development of your institutions. Your
interests and our own are bound
closely together and your aspirations
are quickly felt in America."

APPEAL TO MEN OF
MERCHANT MARINE

Rear Admiral Benson Urges All
to Help Shipping Board to
Meet Competition—Efforts to
Improve Morale of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—In an effort to build up the "ship
spirit" of the American merchant
marine, Rear Admiral W. S. Benson,
chairman of the United States Ship-
ping Board, has issued a message
addressed to "All Seafarers of the
American Merchant Marine," as fol-
lows:

"There exists in marine affairs at
the present time a situation which I
deem it advisable to bring to the at-
tention of the entire personnel of
our vessels."

"There has been a serious lessening
in ocean freight movement with
the consequent tying up of Shipping
Board and many privately owned
vessels. Foreign competition which
our merchant marine must face has
become keen."

"I must appeal to your public spirit
in helping the Shipping Board under
these unusual conditions to the end
that we may meet competition suc-
cessfully."

"It is of vital importance that
heartily support of all those serving on
Shipping Board ships be given in the
direction of reducing expenses and
in making our merchant fleet self-sus-
taining."

Proper Operation and Repair
"Masters and chief engineers on our
ships, as well as port captains and
port engineers, are urged to take the
utmost interest in the operation and
proper repair of the vessels in their
charge. To do this it will be neces-
sary for every individual to exert
himself to maintain his ship in sea-
worthy condition, to effect quick turn-
around, to reduce the cost of repairs
by making them within the regular
hours allotted, and by avoiding over-
time by every possible means. In
this officers should set a good example
to their men."

"Our attention has been called to
the lack of discipline on shore among
some of the officers and seamen of
vessels touching at foreign ports.
This situation is resulting in some
vessels being delayed with consequent
expense, or in having to sail short-
handed. It should be stopped at
once."

"Unless such improvements in ef-
ficiency can be brought about it is
inevitable that an increasing number
of vessels must be tied up, with con-
sequent reduction in the opportunities
for employment for both men and
officers."

"The men of the merchant marine
have never failed to respond to an
appeal in behalf of the best interests
of our country. I feel sure that
prompt and earnest effort will be
made by everyone in the service to
meet the present situation."

The Eight-Hour Law
Commenting on this message, Rear
Admiral Benson said that the La Pol-
lette law is often carried further than
was intended. He declared that the
eight-hour law aboard ships was a tre-
mendous handicap. If the men stayed
aboard in the day, even if they did not
do anything, they would not stay at night
unless they were paid \$10 for it. Suf-
ficient energy and foresight were not
exercised to make repairs because there
was a tendency to do them in over-
time and earn one and a half times
as much. Bad habits had crept in and
efforts were being made to improve
the morale.

Rear Admiral Benson said that he
believed things would be better when
the board could get rid of the foreign
element and he hoped that Con-
gress would enact a law providing that
every man aboard an American mer-
chant ship should be an American. He
had an interview yesterday with Andrew
Furness of the International Seamen
Union and afterward said that they
were in agreement regarding methods
of building up the merchant marine.

The chairman of the Shipping Board
made it plain that he did not think
that sailors were worse than other
men, but said that it was a trying
time for every one. A ship, he pointed
out, is different from a manufacturing
plant. A ship is going all the time
and nothing can be made of it until
men have the proper "ship spirit," he
said. There has been trouble with
men who went to sea to get liquor in
foreign ports. This would have to be
dealt with.

Senator Jones' Position
Asked about the statement of Wesley
L. Jones (R), Senator from Wash-
ington, chairman of the Senate com-
merce committee, that he intended to
oppose confirmation of the members of
the Shipping Board appointed by President
Wilson, Rear Admiral Benson merely
said that the new board would meet
and organize on December 1.

Senator Jones said that he believed
it would be well to wait until Presi-
dent-Elect Harding took office and let
him make the appointments.

"I feel confident that Senator Hard-
ing, when he becomes President, will
carry out the Shipping Act and give
the notice of abrogation, so that we
may favor American-owned shipping
if we desire to do so," said Senator
Jones. "The foreign nations might
just as well take notice that the abro-
gation of these treaties or parts of

treaties is coming. They have not
hesitated, we are informed, to give
notice of the abrogation of treaties
since the end of the war which would
have hindered them in developing
their trade."

Senator Jones said that he was very
glad that the Republican platform had
included a plank calling for the free
passage of the Panama Canal by Amer-
ican merchant vessels, and that the
President-elect was reported as hav-
ing determined to get behind legisla-
tion providing for such free passage
of the canal.

LEAGUE HESITATES
TO MAKE DECISIONS

Indications of Readiness to Shirk
Responsibility in Assembly at
Geneva—Much Lobbying and
Intrigue Is Now Apparent

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Geneva
GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)
—Two visits of great importance are
awaited at Geneva, one, that of Mr.
Lloyd George, who is again credited
with the intention of presenting him-
self to the Assembly before the termi-
nation of the proceedings, and the
other, that of Sen. Medill Mc-
Cormick, though what Mr. McCormick
can do is not defined.

It is felt in French circles that Leon
Bourgeois has accomplished excellent
work for his country in preventing
any real attempt to solve the disarm-
ament problem in the present condi-
tions of the world. There is no doubt
about Mr. Bourgeois' devotion to the
League and his deep desire for reduc-
tion of armaments, but he feels that it
is impossible for his country to begin
before the Treaty is fulfilled. Thus it
is held to be certain that no progress
can be made in this direction.

France has to be certain that Ger-
many will not seek "revanche" before
she lays down her arms. This French
view naturally reacts on all countries,
and therefore it will, it is thought, be a
long time before this part of the
League's duties will be carried out.

Mr. Bourgeois' suggestion regarding
the investigation of armaments in vari-
ous countries is not new, it was re-
jected last year at the Hotel Crillon
on the ground that it was only intended
to be used as an anti-German weapon.
This is held to be unfortunate since the
commission of the assembly on arma-
ments seems doomed to arrive at some-
what negative conclusions.

A somewhat similar state of affairs
has to be registered of the commission
to consider amendments, which are
obviously needed to the covenant. The
argument in this case is that, until the
United States makes known her wishes,
all changes in the constitution are in-
advisable, and are therefore automati-
cally ruled out.

This is regarded as disappointing,
indicating a desire to shirk respon-
sibility, to decline the consideration
of questions on their merits. There
can always be found opportunist rea-
sons for postponing all action, but
in giving way to the opportunists, the
League is considered to be hardly ful-
filling expectations.

The moral is clear, that American
action is needed before it is pos-
sible to regard the League as a solidly
established and effective institution
in the world's affairs. Moreover, there
is much lobbying, as in all parlia-
ments, and intrigues are being woven
and groups formed more or less in
opposition to each other.

It is not unfair to remark that Eng-
land and France, which are opposed on
most questions, and are struggling for
supremacy in many parts of the
world, are the nucleus of these groups.
There seems reason to believe that
the Assembly will come to an end
quicker than was expected, since the
commissions are beginning to betray
a reluctance to go to the heart of the
questions submitted to them.

Authority Claimed
Western Union Says It Also Has
Special Permit to Lay Cable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That the
Western Union Telegraph Company
has authority under an act of Con-
gress to lay cables in all the navigable
waters in the United States, and also
a specific permit for such work from
the Secretary of War, was asserted
by Newcomb Carlton, president of the
company, in a statement issued coin-
cidentally with the company's appeal
to the courts in the District of Colum-
bia for an injunction to restrain the
Secretary of War from interfering
with its extension of its telegraph
lines from Miami to Miami Beach,
Florida.

Mr. Carlton said that the purpose
of the extension was to improve the
connection between Miami and Key
West, which is at present an unsatis-
factory temporary affair, to meet the
requirements of government dredging
operations. He said that the Navy
Department had for months inter-
posed by force of arms with the pro-
gress of this work, and had stated that
if the cable were laid it would cut it.
The company was at a loss to under-
stand the reason for such interfer-
ence, and appeals to the State Depart-
ment for enlightenment had proved
fruitless, he said. Therefore it was
thought best to seek the protection of
the courts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Market Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all
countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents.
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Accept-
ance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 25, 1920
Business and Finance.....Page 9
More Readjusting in Wool Market.....
Gains in Exports Encourage Canada.....
Marking Time in Manchester Mills.....
Finance Situation in Great Britain.....
Moratorium for Exchange Urged.....
Editorials.....Page 14
Adult Education in Britain.....
Liquor Traffic Along Canadian Border.....
The Open-Shop Issue.....
Portugal and Bolshevism.....
Aboard William Bradford's Diary.....
Editorial Notes.....
General News.....
Defense of Irish Home Rule Bill in.....
House of Lords.....
Dry Forces State 14 Reasons for Be-.....
ing Thankful.....
Plans to Exploit Siberian Wealth.....
Appeal to Men of Merchant Marine.....
Crusade to Open Against Gambling.....
League Hesitates to Make Decisions.....
New Status of Russians in China.....
More Indictments in Building Case.....
Paternalism Is Viewed as Menace.....
Loyal Ulstermen Asked to Enroll.....
Allied Commission Active in Lithuania.....
Shipping Outlook of United States.....
Prices Decreasing in Massachusetts.....
Cooperation Urged by Viscount Bryce.....
Relief Work in Northern China.....
Railroad's Record in Private Hands.....
Need of Control of Coal Industry.....
National Plans in Aircraft Trade.....
Political Groups in Eastern Siberia.....
Some Problems of the Fijians of Today.....
Russian Peasants' Political Status.....
Irrigation Plans on Murray River.....

NAVY PREVENTS
CABLE COMPLETION

Attempt of Western Union Em-
ployees to Land a Branch at
Miami, Florida, Frustrated by
Order of Secretary Daniels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The controversy between the
United States Government and the
Western Union Telegraph Company
developed a step farther yesterday,
when an attempt on the part of the
company to complete the landing of a
branch cable at Miami, Florida, was
balked by a naval detachment acting
under instructions from the Navy De-
partment.

Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the
Navy, accepted full responsibility for
the action of the naval force from the
sub-commander yesterday morning.
He declared positively that the navy
would stand guard at Miami until the
court here had given a decision in the
injunction suit filed by the Western
Union to prevent the State Depart-
ment from interfering with the land-
ing of the cable.

As understood here, the cable which
the Western Union sought to land yester-
day is not the branch cable intended
to connect with the British Barbados
cable to Brazil, but the government of-
ficials feel that any cable landed at
Miami could easily be used to connect
with the Barbados cable and thus get
over the executive permit required and
which the government has refused
pending a general international agree-
ment on communications.

Secretary Daniels said: "The Navy
will not permit the company to land
the cable. The solicitor of the Navy
Department, acting with the solicitor
of the Department of State, have pre-
pared an answer to the Western Union
suit to enjoin the State Department
from interfering with the work at
Miami. This answer will be presented
to the court here on Friday by the so-
licitor of the Department of Justice.
Until the suit has been decided, no
work by the company will be per-
mitted."

Authority Claimed
Western Union Says It Also Has
Special Permit to Lay Cable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That the
Western Union Telegraph Company
has authority under an act of Con-
gress to lay cables in all the navigable
waters in the United States, and also
a specific permit for such work from
the Secretary of War, was asserted
by Newcomb Carlton, president of the
company, in a statement issued coin-
cidentally with the company's appeal
to the courts in the District of Colum-
bia for an injunction to restrain the
Secretary of War from interfering
with its extension of its telegraph
lines from Miami to Miami Beach,
Florida.

Mr. Carlton said that the purpose
of the extension was to improve the
connection between Miami and Key
West, which is at present an unsatis-
factory temporary affair, to meet the
requirements of government dredging
operations. He said that the Navy
Department had for months inter-
posed by force of arms with the pro-
gress of this work, and had stated that
if the cable were laid it would cut it.
The company was at a loss to under-
stand the reason for such interfer-
ence, and appeals to the State Depart-
ment for enlightenment had proved
fruitless, he said. Therefore it was
thought best to seek the protection of
the courts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Market Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all
countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents.
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Accept-
ance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 25, 1920
Business and Finance.....Page 9
More Readjusting in Wool Market.....
Gains in Exports Encourage Canada.....
Marking Time in Manchester Mills.....
Finance Situation in Great Britain.....
Moratorium for Exchange Urged.....
Editorials.....Page 14
Adult Education in Britain.....
Liquor Traffic Along Canadian Border.....
The Open-Shop Issue.....
Portugal and Bolshevism.....
Aboard William Bradford's Diary.....
Editorial Notes.....
General News.....
Defense of Irish Home Rule Bill in.....
House of Lords.....
Dry Forces State 14 Reasons for Be-.....
ing Thankful.....
Plans to Exploit Siberian Wealth.....
Appeal to Men of Merchant Marine.....
Crusade to Open Against Gambling.....
League Hesitates to Make Decisions.....
New Status of Russians in China.....
More Indictments in Building Case.....
Paternalism Is Viewed as Menace.....
Loyal Ulstermen Asked to Enroll.....
Allied Commission Active in Lithuania.....
Shipping Outlook of United States.....
Prices Decreasing in Massachusetts.....
Cooperation Urged by Viscount Bryce.....
Relief Work in Northern China.....
Railroad's Record in Private Hands.....
Need of Control of Coal Industry.....
National Plans in Aircraft Trade.....
Political Groups in Eastern Siberia.....
Some Problems of the Fijians of Today.....
Russian Peasants' Political Status.....
Irrigation Plans on Murray River.....

HAITIAN MINISTER
RESIGNS HIS POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Charles Moravia, Haitian Minister
to the United States, who has been in
Washington some time, has resigned,
according to information received
here yesterday. While the exact rea-
son for the resignation of the Haitian
Minister was not given, it was stated
that it was not due to the recent
attack which the President of Haiti
made on the exercise of authority by
American civil officials in the island
republic, or to the investigation into
Haitian affairs which is now in prog-
ress. The impression was given that
personal reasons, rather than the
tangle in United States-Haitian rela-
tions, were responsible for Mr. Mora-
via's withdrawal from Washington.

CRUSADE TO OPEN
AGAINST GAMBLING

Alleged Abuses of Horse Race
Speculators to Be Brought to
Attention of Congress—Other
Forms Also to Be Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Legislation will be sought from
Congress at the earliest practicable
date to make unlawful any form of
gambling on horse races, it is an-
nounced here, the board of probi-
tion, temperance and public morals of
the Methodist Episcopal Church South
having taken the lead in the campaign.

Race track gambling, as is gen-
erally realized here, absorbs an al-
together undue proportion of the time
and energies of men in this and other
cities. The growth of the practice
has been remarkable in recent years.
Almost innumerable "turf letters,"
and nearly a dozen daily newspapers,
are published in behalf of persons in-
terested in the races. Some of these
letters are extensively and expensively
advertised.

It is obvious that the men who are
publishing the "letters" and race
track papers are not doing it out of
philanthropy, and to those who give
the matter thought it is likewise suf-
ficiently clear that the "book-makers,"
who fix the odds on the races, and
most of whom live in fairly sumptuous
style, are more likely to profit from
the races than the outsiders.

Perhaps the feature that does more
than anything else to keep up interest
in race track gambling is the readi-
ness of the successful gamblers to
talk about their winnings, and their
reticence when they lose. As a con-
sequence, it seems to be the general
impression that making money by bet-
ting is a general and easy method of
acquiring wealth. The facts do not
bear out that view.

It is expected that the board of
prohibition will attempt, even at the
present session of Congress, to obtain
some action, but it is not probable
that anything will be accomplished
before March 4. The aim of the re-
formers is to bar race track infor-
mation from the telephone and telegraph
wires, and to keep out of the mails
newspapers, bulletins, letters and
other publications containing infor-
mation about racing. There is no ob-
jection, of course, to the sport itself,
but merely to its commercialization
and degradation through the intro-
duction of gambling. On the other
hand, the gamblers have little inter-
est in the sport as sport, and racing
would probably be abandoned in short
order if betting were effectively pro-
hibited.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Market Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all
countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents.
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Accept-
ance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 25, 1920
Business and Finance.....Page 9
More Readjusting in Wool Market.....
Gains in Exports Encourage Canada.....
Marking Time in Manchester Mills.....
Finance Situation in Great Britain.....
Moratorium for Exchange Urged.....
Editorials.....Page 14
Adult Education in Britain.....
Liquor Traffic Along Canadian Border.....
The Open-Shop Issue.....
Portugal and Bolshevism.....
Aboard William Bradford's Diary.....
Editorial Notes.....
General News.....
Defense of Irish Home Rule Bill in.....
House of Lords.....
Dry Forces State 14 Reasons for Be-.....
ing Thankful.....
Plans to Exploit Siberian Wealth.....
Appeal to Men of Merchant Marine.....
Crusade to Open Against Gambling.....
League Hesitates to Make Decisions.....
New Status of Russians in China.....
More Indictments in Building Case.....
Paternalism Is Viewed as Menace.....
Loyal Ulstermen Asked to Enroll.....
Allied Commission Active in Lithuania.....
Shipping Outlook of United States.....
Prices Decreasing in Massachusetts.....
Cooperation Urged by Viscount Bryce.....
Relief Work in Northern China.....
Railroad's Record in Private Hands.....
Need of Control of Coal Industry.....
National Plans in Aircraft Trade.....
Political Groups in Eastern Siberia.....
Some Problems of the Fijians of Today.....
Russian Peasants' Political Status.....
Irrigation Plans on Murray River.....

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Market Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all
countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents.
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Accept-
ance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 25, 1920
Business and Finance.....Page 9
More Readjusting in Wool Market.....
Gains in Exports Encourage Canada.....
Marking Time in Manchester Mills.....
Finance Situation in Great Britain.....
Moratorium for Exchange Urged.....
Editorials.....Page 14
Adult Education in Britain.....
Liquor Traffic Along Canadian Border.....
The Open-Shop Issue.....
Portugal and Bolshevism.....
Aboard William Bradford's Diary.....
Editorial Notes.....
General News.....
Defense of Irish Home Rule Bill in.....
House of Lords.....
Dry Forces State 14 Reasons for Be-.....
ing Thankful.....
Plans to Exploit Siberian Wealth.....
Appeal to Men of Merchant Marine.....
Crusade to Open Against Gambling.....
League Hesitates to Make Decisions.....
New Status of Russians in China.....
More Indictments in Building Case.....
Paternalism Is Viewed as Menace.....
Loyal Ulstermen Asked to Enroll.....
Allied Commission Active in Lithuania.....
Shipping Outlook of United States.....
Prices Decreasing in Massachusetts.....
Cooperation Urged by Viscount Bryce.....
Relief Work in Northern China.....
Railroad's Record in Private Hands.....

army and the navy, for neither Great Britain nor Ireland could be defended unless there was one navy and one naval authority. If the government would give fiscal freedom in the hope that it would produce peace, something might be made of the bill. He would say to the government that it was not too late, even yet, to make modifications, and would ask them to take courage from the history of the Empire, which showed that, as in South Africa, it had never lost by giving too much.

Debate on Reprisals

Irish Secretary Makes Vigorous Defense to Mr. Asquith's Attack

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish question was inaugurated today, when the former Premier, Herbert H. Asquith, leader of the Opposition, moved a resolution expressing abhorrence at the recent Dublin assassinations, condemning reprisals and urging immediate steps to bring about Irish pacification.

The motion combined the Independent Liberal and Labor motions, and was sponsored by Mr. Asquith, Donald Maclean and Arthur Henderson.

Speaking to the House, Mr. Asquith said that the government's policy of reprisals had driven moderate Nationalist opinion in Ireland "into an attitude, if not of sympathy with, at least of supine indifference to anarchic action."

He declared there was only one way for escape, and that the first step lay with the government. This, he said, was to discontinue reprisals. He believed, he said, that an overwhelming majority of the Irish people and of the Crown forces had no sympathy with reprisals.

Chief Secretary's Reply

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was cheered on rising to answer Mr. Asquith.

"The vast majority of the people of Ireland are not in favor of murder," he said. "They want peace and they are getting peace because the forces of the crown are breaking the terror."

He declared that the vast majority of the Irish people were on the best of terms with the soldiers and the police.

"The murder gang in Ireland," he continued, "issues a document known as the Irish Republican Bulletin, and that murder gang sends the bulletin to persons in England and to newspapers in England. Some of them publish it. What amazes me is that the London Liberal Federation has actually used the Bulletin and based on it a charge of reprisals, so-called, and circulated it without any comment except this:

"The right honorable gentleman (Mr. Asquith) is president of that federation."

Sir Hamar noted that Mr. Asquith had referred to the comments of an American correspondent.

Correspondents Criticized

"We have certain knowledge," continued the Chief Secretary, "that some of these enjoy the hospitality of the murder gang itself in Ireland. They send their newspaper matter that hurts Anglo-American friendship and do their best to damage the British Empire."

"I could name these papers that have printed the most notable falsehoods, but the last election in America has been an adequate response. Those who set up to make the Irish question an issue rather than Anglo-American friendship were covered with defeat."

As regards the reprisal charges, the Chief Secretary declared, there was not a single authenticated case of anything called a reprisal having taken place under an officer.

Raids in Dublin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—All over the city the military and police have made extensive raids since Sunday. Barricades were thrown across the bridges, and people were held up in the streets. Over 100 arrests are said to have been made in connection with the assassinations of British officers on Sunday.

Dublin Castle has issued an official statement that three Sinn Fein prisoners were killed in attempting to escape from Exchange Court, Dublin, where they were in police custody. These men were arrested on Saturday night. One of them, Peter Clancy, is officially stated to have been one of and conspirators who attempted to assassinate Viscount French, the Lord Lieutenant; another Richard McKee, was vice-commandant of a battalion and a member of the executive council of the Irish Republican army, while the third man, T. C. Clune, was a lieutenant in a Clare brigade.

NEW STATUS OF RUSSIANS IN CHINA

Retirement of Officials Gives Republic Greater Control of Chinese Eastern Railway—Ruble and Yen Being Replaced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A report received here yesterday from Linn W. Meekins, the United States trade commissioner in Peking, outlines the effect which the retirement of the Russian Minister and consuls in China will have on Russian interests and the status of Russian nationals and property.

One of the immediate results of the move made by China withdrawing further recognition of Russian officials, Commissioner Meekins' report said, was to give China a greater degree of control over the Chinese Eastern Railway and to remove in large measure the political significance which attached to the concession. The change in the status of the road is shown by the fact that its administration has substituted the Chinese silver dollar for the Russian ruble.

Loss of Concessions

The report said in part: "The important commercial questions arising from the retirement of the Russian Minister and consuls from their official positions include the possible cancellation of extra-territorial privileges held by Russian citizens in China, together with the loss of their concessions in the treaty ports; the status of the Russo-Asiatic Bank; and the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway."

"The conclusion of negotiations of the Chinese Government with the Russo-Asiatic Bank regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway is regarded as a triumph for China in removing to a considerable degree much of the political significance of this railway to Russian interests by the larger control given to the Chinese and the transfer of its Russian administration to the bank. Formerly Russians had eight and Chinese two directors. Now Russians have five and Chinese five, with a Chinese president who has two votes. Seven votes are, however, required for a decision. The Chinese will have one vice-president to the Russians' two and associate directors in four of the nine departments, namely locomotive, maintenance, accounting and operation, and director in one, the police department."

Substitution of Dollar

"One of the most striking effects of the assumption of control by the Chinese has been the substitution of the Chinese silver dollar for the ruble, which also means that the Chinese silver dollar is replacing the Japanese yen throughout northern Manchuria."

The advice state that differences between British and American practice have prevented the adoption of a single standard for bridge steel at a conference in Peking of Chinese and foreign railway engineers. The conference agreed on standards for gauge, clearance, measurements and weights of cars, curves, breaks, couplings and other appliances, and on specifications for many locomotive parts.

It is expected that the transportation system of China will be revolutionized by the increase of railway mileage in that country when the four-power loan consortium formulates its plan for railroad building and it is approved by the Chinese Government.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF KANSAS LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—There will be four women members of the 1921 session of the Kansas Legislature. They are: Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead of Liberal, serving her second term; Miss Nellie Cline, Larned; Mrs. Minnie Minnich, Wellington; and Mrs. Ida M. Walker, Norton.

Miss Cline is a Democrat. The others are Republicans. In the 1919 and 1920 sessions of the Legislature Mrs. Grinstead was the only woman member. Miss Cline is a lawyer. She is the daughter of Polk Cline, and studied law under her father.

Mrs. Minnich is the wife of a railroad engineer at Wellington. She has never had any political experience except locally. Mrs. Walker is a club woman and was formerly president of the state federation.

MORRIS & CO. FILE A SEPARATE PLAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Morris & Co., and subsidiary corporations have filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court a separate plan for disposing of its interests in public stockyards, terminal railways and newspapers. These companies did not join in the amended plan filed by Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. by which the interests of these corporations would be sold to F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston, for \$40,000,000. A hearing on the plans of all the packing concerns is scheduled for November 30.

The Morris Company proposes that its stock holdings, with one exception, be immediately surrendered to and canceled by the respective companies and that certificates in lieu be issued to some disinterested and responsible trust company to act as trustee until the properties can be sold.

Decision to request the court for permission to postpone for one week the filing of the government's objections to the plan of the "Big Five" packers for disposal of their stockyard properties was reached yesterday.

The Cudahy Packing Company also filed with the court a separate proposal for divesting itself of stockyard interests, declaring that the only such interests now in its possession were in the Wichita, Kansas, and Salt Lake City, Utah, union yards. The Salt Lake yard interest, the company said, would be sold outright to persons now interested in the plant, while it was suggested that the Cudahy Company would take non-voting shares in the present company controlling it and would offer half of these for sale.

Decision to request the court for permission to postpone for one week the filing of the government's objections to the plan of the "Big Five" packers was reached at a conference attended by Attorney-General Palmer, associate government counsel and attorneys for the packing concerns. The time limit for the government to file its objections expired on Tuesday. The separate plan filed by the Morris company is being studied, government counsel said, and any objections to this plan are to be filed at the same time as the others.

LOYAL ULSTERMEN ASKED TO ENROLL

Appeal Sent to Millions in the United States to Hold Themselves in Readiness for Instant Service in Ireland If Called

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Ulster League of North America Inc. calls upon 4,000,000 Ulstermen and their descendants, living in the United States to enroll in the Ulster volunteers, a militant organization, and to hold themselves in readiness for service in Ireland, in an urgent appeal forwarded yesterday to its branches in this country. Renewed outbreaks in the south of Ireland are said to be the cause of the appeal.

The executive committee sent out from the headquarters of the League at 609 Tremont Temple, a communication reading, in part, as follows:

"The crisis in Ireland has reached a point where loyal Ulstermen throughout the world must step forward in defense of their principles and institutions. The Ulster Volunteer Corps is in process of formation in every corner of the globe. Send your enrollment to the headquarters of the Ulster League of North America immediately and hold yourself in readiness for instant service."

James Ray, president of the League, commenting on the appeal for volunteers, said: "Judging from the tone of our recent communications from Belfast, I should say that conditions are looked upon as infinitely more serious than ever before. Contrary to reports emanating from Sinn Fein sources, Ulster as a whole is determined to stamp out the insidious Sinn Fein movement. We will fight to the last man before we will countenance separation from the British Empire and consent to be ruled by a hostile element."

EUROPEAN RELIEF COUNCIL FORMED

NEW YORK, New York—The European Relief Council, comprising eight of the largest relief organizations in the country, has been established here to coordinate child relief in eastern and central Europe. Herbert Hoover was chosen chairman of the council and Franklin K. Lane, treasurer. Its purpose, Mr. Hoover stated, would be to provide funds for 3,500,000 children and to administer this relief economically.

"This is the largest cooperative benevolent organization ever attempted in the United States," Mr. Hoover said. "The organizations represented have come to the unanimous, though independently-formed conclusion that nothing but prompt and united action by the whole American people can avert incredible tragedy for the helpless children involved. The organizations forming the council will organize their representatives in every town and community of the nation for the raising of the necessary funds."

The council consists of the American Relief Administration, American Red Cross, American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A. and Young Women's Christian Association.

MR. HARDING STUDIES THE PANAMA CANAL

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—Senator Warren G. Harding gave up golf and motoring yesterday to make a study of the practical working of the Panama Canal. Stops were arranged at Gatun Lock and at other points to permit close inspection of problems of canal maintenance and management. Col. Chester Harding, Governor of the Canal Zone, accompanied the Senator on the trip. The Harding party will remain on the Pacific coast until Friday. It was announced that Senator Harding would attend a dinner given by President Porras of Panama at the palace last night.

NAVAL COURT RECESS

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—The naval court of inquiry which is investigating the activities of United States marines in Haiti, after a closed session yesterday, announced an adjournment until Saturday to await the arrival of Dorcas Williams, who is on the way from Quantico, Maryland, aboard a United States destroyer. A witness last week charged that Mr. Williams, who is a marine corporal and formerly was a lieutenant of gendarmerie in Haiti, killed a native by beating.

ALLIED COMMISSION ACTIVE IN LITHUANIA

Hopeful View of Situation Taken by Lithuanians Since Allies Now Understand the Methods of General Zeligowski

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A distinctly more optimistic tone prevails in Lithuanian official circles here. This, it was stated by a high Lithuanian authority to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is due to the fact that the control commission of the League of Nations has had an excellent opportunity to test the sincerity of General Zeligowski's assurances on the spot.

The commission, it was stated, was on its way from Warsaw to Kovno. On arriving at the station of Jieje (on the demarcation line between the opposing forces) further progress was impossible owing to the railway bridge having been destroyed by the Lithuanians as a military measure against General Zeligowski's advance on Kovno.

In reply to a request made by Colonel Chardigny, head of the allied commission, the Lithuanian Government sent its delegates, including Dr. J. Puryckis, Lithuanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Jieje. Also accompanying them were British and Italian representatives of the allied commission.

Colonel Chardigny demanded that a temporary armistice should be immediately established. This demand was acceded to by the Poles and Lithuanians, but, notwithstanding the assurances given on the night of November 18, General Zeligowski attacked on the whole front on the morning of November 19.

As a result of this attack, which the Polish authorities announce originated with the Lithuanians, the informant stated that the official train in which the commission was housed actually came under fire. The commission there and then decided that armistice negotiations must be terminated and the work of the commission suspended till the Polish Government at Warsaw could bring pressure to bear on General Zeligowski to compel him to cease his attacks on the Lithuanians.

ELECTIONS PROCEED SMOOTHLY IN BOMBAY

London Times News Service

BOMBAY, India (November 21)—Contrary to the fears and anticipations of some people, elections to the councils have hitherto proceeded smoothly. They are practically complete in the Bombay presidency, where a tendency to rowdiness at Gujrat was suppressed by measures to protect the electors. Voting was very small. This was inevitable in any case with a large new electorate, where the vote is feared as a possible instrument of fresh taxation, but the voters were undoubtedly powerfully influenced by the non-cooperation movement and fears of trouble.

The elections have given Bombay a good council. If the noisiest politicians are absent, there is a considerable leaven of men who have won their spurs in municipal service. In other provinces, there is a superfluity of candidates for all seats.

The chief efforts of the non-cooperation faction are now directed against the colleges and schools. The result has been some further difficulties with the Islamic colleges in Peshawar and Lahore. Pandit Malaviya is intensely anxious to keep Benares University out of the whirlpool, but Mahomed Ali is carrying the war into that center.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE DEFEAT IN KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas politicians believe that the Nonpartisan League has been eliminated from the political affairs in this State for many years, if it ever recovers from the crushing defeat administered this month. The league has been building up its membership in Kansas for four years. It had between 40,000 and 50,000 members. This year seemed to the managers a good time to show its strength. It had the help of the radical Labor element. Both organizations had plenty of money and they had an issue, the Kansas Industrial Court.

The two joined and made a tremendous fight in every district where Labor was strong and in the counties where the league had a large membership. The league members were all supposed to be out working industriously. In the primary campaign the league and Labor made up a bi-partisan ticket, chiefly Democratic, but with indorsements for a few Republicans. It was announced as a Farmer-Labor Nonpartisan League ticket. Not a single candidate won in the primary and then the combination laid out a purely Democratic ticket as its favorite in the election. And every single candidate indorsed by the league-Labor combination was overwhelmingly defeated.

ESSAY CONTEST OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcement of a prize essay contest open to seniors in normal schools and seniors in secondary schools, on

"What education can do to secure co-operation as against competition between nations," for the former group, and "The essential foundations of a cooperating world," for the latter group, is made by the American School Citizenship League. According to the terms of the contest the essays must not be more than 5000 words in length and must be submitted before June 1, 1921.

MEXICO'S DECREE ON OIL DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Petroleum legislation of Mexico, as enacted by the adoption of Article 27 of the Constitution of 1917, defends the right of acquired property and the capital invested in oil exploration or exploitation works in Mexico, instead of attacking and jeopardizing these rights, according to Manuel de la Pena, attorney for the Petroleum Department of the Mexican Government, and a member of the party of Mexican officials and business men attending the recent Texas State Fair in Dallas. Nationalization of petroleum is a policy which has been adopted by many nations and which is necessary for the life of modern civilization, Mr. Pena said.

MR. TUMULTY AND THE COAL STRIKE

BELLEVILLE, Illinois—The coal mine strike last fall was called off because Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, informed officials of the miners' union that the organization would be excluded from the use of the mails and telegraph facilities, if the strike continued, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, asserted in an address here.

He spoke before the Belleville sub-district of the miners' union. If the strike continued, federal troops would have been called out, he declared Mr. Tumulty advised him.

PASSPORTS FOR MEXICO IN DEMAND

CHICAGO, Illinois—The movement of American pleasure seekers to Cuba has been transferred to Mexico, according to Dr. Gracia Medrono, acting Mexican Consul. A rush of travelers seeking passports vises followed the recent election, he declared.

LEGION'S GROWTH IN OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—The second annual convention of the American Legion Department of Oregon was held recently at Astoria, Oregon, and reports given indicate growth and an increasing activity. The department adjutant stated that during the year ending July 31, 40 posts had been organized, bringing the total to 88, and increasing the membership from 6500 to 10,400. This has placed the Department of Oregon in eighth place in the national organization.

POLICE ASSOCIATION DISBANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Complying with the order of Charles Tudor, safety director, the Policemen's Welfare Association of Cincinnati has voted to disband. The order was the result of charges made by the administration officials that the association was subversive of discipline in the department.

WOMAN'S POLITICAL PROGRESS

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Connecticut, with five women chosen to the General Assembly, leads the nation, according to a list given out by the National Woman Suffrage Association, through the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association yesterday. Kansas is second with four women legislators, and California, where women have voted for many years, has elected only three.

MR. WILSON'S THANKSGIVING DAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson will spend a quiet Thanksgiving Day and will not leave the White House except for his customary drive in the afternoon. Mrs. Wilson will attend religious services at St. John's Episcopal Church. In the evening the President and Mrs. Wilson will have a few relatives in for dinner.

GOLD SHIPMENT RECEIVED

NEW YORK, New York—Gold valued at \$5,000,000 arrived here yesterday on the S. S. Olympic from Southampton and Cherbourg. It will be divided among several New York banking houses, a small part going to the Federal Reserve Bank.

AMBASSADOR RETURNS TO POST

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Fredrick J. Stimson, United States Ambassador to Argentina, returned to his post here yesterday after four months leave of absence.

Let the Shaw Family Supply your Jams

Made from luscious, sun-ripened, full-flavored California Fruits and Berries pure granulated sugar, and nothing else. Just pure, wholesome, "homey" jam. A real treat for all the family, particularly the kiddies.

Send check or money order for \$3.60 and we will deliver, prepaid to any address in the U. S., direct from the shining Shaw kettles to your door, 8 full-pound enamel-lined containers of Shaw's Fine Jams, including Strawberry, Raspberry, Golden Apricot, and five other delicious varieties. Also, have us send Holiday packages to your friends. Address

The Shaw Family
150 E. Virginia St., San Jose, California
References: Any Bank in San Jose

PATERNALISM IS VIEWED AS MENACE

Senator Thomas Deplores Alleged Custom of Special Interests and States in Seeking Legislation in Their Own Behalf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charles S. Thomas (D.), United States Senator from Colorado, asserts the need of combating what he regards as the menace of growing paternalism in United States governmental affairs.

Senator Thomas protests against the alleged tendency of the states away from self-reliance. He is careful to exclude from such protests any adverse criticism of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Law.

"I have not a word to say against that law," he puts it, "and wish to see it given a complete and thorough test." But the Senator is opposed to special interest legislation. He points out that more than 100 special interests are represented in Washington by agencies which do not pretend to act upon any impulse broader than selfishness. This desire to get for one's self, he thinks, extends back into the states, and he goes so far as to say:

"I know of no state which won't sell its dearest right for a congressional appropriation."

The special interests and the states, he says, are working to influence departmental as well as legislative action in their own behalf, and the Senator asks whether representative government can live in such an atmosphere.

"As conditions are now," says Senator Thomas, "your congressman is compelled to work with both ears to the ground, one listening to the demands of the special interests in Washington, the other trying to sound what the folks think back home. I know all about it, because I have to do it. Such a condition will gradually destroy the independence of the congressman, until he becomes a kind of rubber stamp registering the will of the most potent influence brought to bear upon him. And the truth is that no man can be a real representative of the people who accepts the judgment of some one else rather than his own. Paternalism, unless we check it will eat out the heart of representative government."

"And we should not legislate in any sense along racial lines. The only guiding star in American politics should be the welfare of the whole people. In this connection we should not forget that the future of the world depends entirely on mutual friendship, cooperation and understanding between the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples. We should remember that it is our duty to condemn every movement designed to disturb this friendship."

FRANZ VON RINTELEN IS GIVEN FREEDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Franz Von Rintelen, at one time a captain in the German navy, and who has been imprisoned in the Atlanta federal penitentiary since October 3, 1918, following his conviction by the United States Government of having been implicated in attempts to destroy vessels of the United States and the Allies on the high seas during the world war, was released yesterday noon by Fred G. Zerbst, warden, upon the commutation of his sentence by President Wilson. Under the terms of his commutation, Captain Von Rintelen must leave the United States on or before January 1, and a bond of \$5000 has been furnished as a guarantee of such action.

In addition to being fined \$2000 at the time of his conviction, Captain Von Rintelen was sentenced to serve 12 months on the charge of restraining ocean commerce, 18 months for manufacturing bombs and engaging in sabotage, and 20 months for defrauding the United States Government in obtaining passports falsely, making a total of 50 months. His name was also connected with the names of Captain Von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed, German naval and military attachés, respectively, both of whom were deported from this country during the world war. Captain Von Rintelen, according to his attorneys, plans to proceed on an early ship for Germany.

MORE INDICTMENTS IN BUILDING CASE

New Charges Against Robert P. Brindell Not Made Public—Three Others Indicted as Result of Legislative Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Robert P. Brindell, president of the New York Building Trades Council, under \$100,000 bail on indictments charging extortion and attempted extortion from builders, was indicted yesterday by the additional grand jury on two other charges, the nature of which was not made public.

The status of Mr. Brindell's position with respect to the Labor organization to which he was elected as a life-time officer, was apparently established yesterday, at least for the present, by American Federation of Labor officials. John Donlin, president of the building trades department of the Federation, called on Mr. Brindell at his offices on a matter of dispute concerning a painters' organization, said to be non-union, which was a member of Mr. Brindell's organization. Upon being informed by Mr. Brindell that the specific matter desired by the federation, the ousting of the painters' organization, had been attended to, Mr. Donlin announced that no ousting action against Mr. Brindell would be taken by the Federation, as had been forecast, "at least until after the hearing is completed."

The joint legislative committee investigating the housing situation here strove yesterday by every technical legal resource, but so far unsuccessfully, to get possession of the books and records of the Association of Masons Building Materials and the Builders Supply Bureau.

In addition to the two additional indictments against Mr. Brindell, the grand jury brought in indictments against three other persons based on charges brought out in the hearing. The names of the indicted men were not given.

SILK HOSIERY

FOR WOMEN

Sale on Friday, Nov. 26

2400 PAIRS of Women's Full-fashioned, THREAD SILK STOCKINGS with lisle tops and feet. Substantial, medium weight silk; elastic lisle thread tops and well made, durable feet. Stockings that are well known for satisfactory wearing qualities. We have sold hundreds of dozens of these stockings for \$3.00 a pair. They have been retailed in some stores at \$3.25 and \$3.50. This limited quantity will be sold at, per pair. Black only \$1.50

In order to include colors in this sale we have taken from our regular stock a similar stocking made by another manufacturer and reduced it to the SAME PRICE. In the following shades: Cordovan, dark brown, navy, white, field mouse and Piping Rock Gray.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON



Through the window,
Through the window,
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Children's Book Week

The book publishers, with worthy enterprise, have just held a Children's book week. Book store windows have been piled high with picture books, and many an old favorite like "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew" and "The Nuremberg Stove" has caught the eye of an elder, stacked in holiday edition.

But like the modern toy windows, replete with costly contrivances so different from the hoops and jackstones of 20 years ago, Book Week made one a little wistful, remembering the Alcott House in Concord, Massachusetts, now a museum memorial, where surely the nicest times that ever were had. Their books were so few, but so loved. Their little paper-backed plays that led to days and weeks of sewing before a great play-acting night may have had plays, but somehow the old meagerness of childish resource made children use their imaginations to create a story book world of their own writing and acting.

Jo and Amy and Beth and Meg, and Laurie of course, might roar with joy, over the crammed windows and the busy selling of books for children. Well, let a recent visitor to the room where Jo wrote "Little Women," and Amy painted all the doors and mantelpieces with "Art" of her own; and Meg sewed boots for a knight in the play, and empress finery of calico—turn away from the magnificence of today and admire the Marches.

The Pearl of the Ocean

There is a lighthouse on a rock off the coast of Cornwall that has well been called the Pearl of the Ocean for, look at it from any point of view, or in any kind of weather, it is always a picturesque spot in the seascape. But on one of those clear days, when the sea is deep ultramarine blue in the distance and emerald green in the foreground, the Godrevy lighthouse lies like a gem on the breast of the ocean.

It is difficult to realize that there in that restricted space men are living their lives year in and year out, fortnight by fortnight, spending their time attending to that light that guides the sailors to the haven where they would be. Lighthouses all over the world have reared a race of men who are seldom heard of, except perhaps by a few philanthropic people who send literature and comforts to them, but whose lives are a proof of the stern resolve and silent endurance of men.

In a paper read recently by Mr. E. O. Cafford in Edinburgh, a lighthouse was described that requires no one to live in isolation in order to attend to it. It consists of a concrete pillar set in the sea, and it is worked by a submarine cable a mile and a quarter long. An acetylene light is turned off and on by a clock; a pressure gauge gives warning ashore when only a fortnight's acetylene remains. A compressed air fog-signal with a microphone added, by which the blast rings a bell, relieves the engine room from all anxiety during a fog, and a device which rings three alarm bells if current is not sent every hour from the shore prevents any danger of failure of attention from the engine room. This lighthouse is to the north-east of Guernsey. The Lighthouse Bureau of the United States proposes to build a similar one.

An Historical Calm

In the midst of fierce federal and state political controversies, drastic anti-protection legislation, English cricket visitation and the arrival of a new Governor-General, the Royal Historical Society of New South Wales has set an example of detached calmness and concentration which must benefit Australia's restless people. Members of the society have been meeting to decide the momentous question, whether Governor Phillip landed, in January, 1788, on the east or the west side of Sydney Cove.

The Passing Show

Comes bad news from Tokyo if one has an antiquarian delight in what is quaint and beautiful. Orders are that there are to be no more white uniforms for the guardians of the law, who used to show white and stately in the dusk and dark of summer Tokyo. It seems when law is so conspicuous marauders have more than fair warning of the law's approach. Once upon a time we

thought that fine—there was something stately and benign about the little brown peeler's dignified conspicuousness. And worse, the old lanterns are to be abandoned, and mere electric torches, modern contraptions that turn on and off, are to take the place of the bobbing yellow blooms of light that were once so lovely, and made the whole force seem like a band, after the manner of Diogenes, searching not for wrong-doers, but for honest men.

PICTURES WITHOUT PAINT

It is a gleamy spring day. The city park lies beside a winding blue river, tulips and daffodils blaze symmetrically, and misty green willows flutter in the wind.

A motor car draws up reluctantly against the grass verge and a girl gets out. She walks round the car, pushing the tires with her foot impatiently. One is flat. It couldn't be flatter, and there is deep disgust in the kick she gives it. She glances up and down, and she has no eyes for tulips or willows. There is no one in sight and it is half a mile to the nearest garage.

There is nothing for it. Slowly she slips on a pair of dirty gauntlet gloves and produces a jack and a bag of tools from under the seat.

The wheel is lifted and she busies herself with the nuts. A park gardener appears round the corner, his day's work done. His rake and hoe are over his shoulder and his coat hangs over his arm. He is benign and he is not too busy to enjoy the willows and the tulips. He stops silently, watching the work. The girl doesn't see him and struggles with a rusted nut. "Can I help you, Miss?" he breaks in very quietly. The girl looks up with a start; her face is red, it is more, it is doubtful. He looks more like a student than a gardener—but there is the reason!

She points at it vaguely. "Could you start that nut? I can't; this wrench isn't very good." Down goes coat and rake, off comes the battered old bowler hat, and the two heads are bent together.

A bicycle tops the hill, hidden by a tall man in a nondescript gray uniform. He is one of the park superintendents; he stops unnoticed like the gardener and looks on.

"Is there anything I can do, Miss? You've got a puncture I see." The girl smiles more quickly this time; her world is filling up. "You might save me time by taking that tire off the back of the car, there, if you wouldn't mind." Down goes the bicycle beside the rake and hoe.

A fat, gray shower has crept up, hiding the sun, and big silver drops begin to splash faster and faster. There is a red house behind the willows. A schoolboy has come to the window and stands watching.

"She'll get wet," he thinks. Out of the door he dashes, a raincoat over his arm. "Won't you put this on for a bit?" he blurts out; "you'll get wet." The girl straightens up and laughs. "Every one is very kind today. I'm in a hurry and don't want to stop and now I shall be able to finish in a minute."

The spare tire is on, the flat one fastened in its place. The girl slips out of the raincoat, smiling; she thanks them one after another. Her engine races, then she is off round the corner.

The boy goes into the house whistling thoughtfully, the gardener stands for a moment looking after her, and the park man picks up his bicycle.

A long stretch of country road paved and polished with many wheels. A blue river gleams behind woods of scarlet and orange maples and yellow elms. Little winds blow and a largesse of gold drifts down on to the green grass.

Motor cars are bowling along incessantly—farmers returning from market, their cars splashed to the windshields, touring cars, delivery cars and motor cars, scarlet and gold lettered, bumping and banging.

An open touring car is passing. Just opposite a golden-haired girl grabs at her hat. Too late; it is gone, and in the laughter the driver doesn't notice until the car has gone another hundred yards. He pulls out to the curb and starts to walk back, while the girls in the back seat twist round to look, laughing.

The hat is lying exactly in the middle of the shiny road. It has a green scarf round it and it shines like a lump of emerald in the sunshine.

Cars are passing every few seconds, whizzing by. The girls stop laughing and watch. The first car gives the hat a wide berth and passes without comment. The second has humor; his wheels bestride it without touching it and he flashes past all aglitter.

It is getting exciting. Another car sees it and misses it by a foot and then—

A little car is coming, the smallest yet. Two workmen are in it, hony-handed, oily-faced mechanics racing home for Saturday dinner and an afternoon at the potato diggings.

The passenger nudges the driver and points to the hat; then he opens the door and crouches on the foot-board. The driver doesn't slacken but steers over to the hat. The passenger stoops suddenly, grabs the hat and straightens up with a flourish. He stands holding it. Still the little car comes on, edging toward the big one waiting beside the curb.

The bare-headed girl guesses his purpose and leans far out to meet him. The hat exchanges hands in a flash and a chorus of thanks rings out as the rescuer waves his hand and the little car speeds on to the potatoes.

The touring car slowly gathers way, while the girl pushes the emerald hat on over her hair. Then it turns the corner and the road is empty.

THE RIVER OF GOLDEN SAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Starting in the cold heart of Asia, a little frozen trickle scarcely flowing; presently, on the grassland plateau, flattening out in wide shallow sheets; then gathering itself together and springing at the mountain walls which open to receive it and swallow it up; here crashing amongst the rocks, there idling past villages; trapped at last and sweeping with a boiling rush through 400 miles of deep gorges; emerging now a sedate and mighty river to flow placidly for a thousand miles through a valley which may have been the cradle of the human race, to melt at last insensibly into the China Sea through a mouth 70 miles wide, where the water is opaque with silt, and the land is buoyed up with water.

Such is the River of Golden Sand, a river which rolls across Asia for nearly 4000 miles and is so big that it has been differently named in different parts by the strangers who dwell along its banks. For high 500 miles of its course, through the mountains along the Tibetan frontier, it is known as the Kin-sha-kiang, the "river of golden sand"; but to the world at large it is known here, even as elsewhere, as the Yang-tze—"son of the ocean." And it is of the Kin-sha that we write.

See it now in the spring, a great river even here 3000 miles from its mouth, blue as the turquoise sky, rolling through lava-colored gorges. There are sand banks and rocks sticking up out of the water; here the duck, flying north, rest awhile—Brahman duck, fiery orange in the sunshine, going about always in pairs, and mallard. High up on the steep slopes, a few trees cling like fur to the cliffs; still higher there are dark forests.

The Caravan Crossing

Summer comes: It is raining heavily in the mountains. Every little brook is a clamorous torrent; the islands are awash, soon to be engulfed in the turmoil of water which comes rolling down. It is no longer blue; thicker and thicker it grows. Never is it navigable. Here and there are ferries, leaky, triangular, flat-bottomed wooden boxes. They ply where the caravan routes cross the great river, and transport 15 mules at a trip.

When the loads are shipped, the crew take their places, and the heavy scow, now deeply sunk in the water, is towed up stream for 50 yards and swung into the flood. In a moment we are racing down stream with the current. Now we perceive why the men so skillfully packed the boat beyond all reasonable ideas of capacity.

In midstream the mules, surrounded by seething water, want to get out! one even succeeds in getting his hoofs on the gunwale! But they are jammed so tight it is hopeless; he is locked in, unable to move.

The crew, manning the huge fore and aft sweeps, sing in chorus as they stab with short strokes the turbid waters; we seem to make no progress across the current of the powerful river. Yet no—we are wallowing across slowly. Now we are beyond midriver; the current is slackening; next moment we drift into a backwash, and the heavy boat is brought up short and steered skilfully into a cave. And so the game goes on. Backward and forward plies the clumsy scow till the whole caravan, amounting perhaps to 100 animals, are across.

Nowhere are there bridges; the river is too wide even for the rope bridges which span the Tibetan. Salween and Mekong rivers. Bridges there are over the smaller rivers—wooden cantilever bridges, but such are utterly impossible over the great Kin-sha. Nor are there canoes, such as are met with on the Salween, nor indeed boats of any kind, save only these barges at the well known crossings.

Skin Coracles

But stay—there are the skin coracles; I had almost forgotten them, a confession from one who has voyaged on the Kin-sha itself in such a craft! The coracle is made of cow-hides sewn together and kept on the stretch by means of a light wooden framework inside; the seams are calked with pitch. Nothing more flimsy for venturing on so great a river can be imagined! In fact, so light is the coracle that at the end of the voyage (it only travels down stream) the pilot picks it up and walks back to the starting point with the thing on his head, like a gigantic hat! Of course, the coracle can only be employed on comparatively smooth stretches of river; it would soon be rent to pieces in a big rapid.

But the Tibetans are reckless navigators. The writer once had the pleasure of floating for several miles down the river of golden sand in one of these things. There were three on board, including the pilot. The gunwale came up to our waists as we stood—there was nowhere to sit down, of course. The crew of one leaned over the side, dug his paddle into the water, and stirred it round. The coracle took no particular notice, but continued to float placidly down with the stream, spinning slowly.

There were no rapids to enliven things—we just drifted easily, bobbing like a cork, and occasionally turning round like a top. Finally we landed at a village, the coracle was lifted out and carried back; for, of course, it was impossible to paddle so light a craft against the stream that was running. But these coracles have been known to shoot rapids on smaller and more dangerous rivers than the Kin-sha.

"But," it will be said, "what of the golden sand? Is that just a fanciful name, or is there really gold there?" The reply is, "Yes, there really is gold, though not of course, in large quantity." The fact is, all the rivers which rise on the frozen "roof of the

world," the Salween and the Mekong as well as the Kin-sha, bring down gold; but the last named brings down more than any other, either because it is the largest, or because it flows over more gold bearing reefs. It is, however, quite certain that in no river in China is gold washing a profitable undertaking; if it were, no one would undertake it. That sounds like a paradox, but is merely a platitude; the explanation is quite simple. If the gold miners made any money the officials would steal it from them; as they only make just enough to live on, they are left alone. It is in reality one of the most wretched occupations in China, and besides it can only be carried on half the year, while the water is low.

BOBADILLA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Bobadilla is one of the most forgettable places in Spain, one with which many a traveler is most familiar—intimate to the uttermost degree. No person who has wandered far in the south of Spain has missed Bobadilla, and he could fix it exactly on an outline map as he might no other inland place without any serrated coast to make an indication for him. Bobadilla has appeared essential to him; he could not do without it. Leaving Seville, for anywhere in the romantic East, where is Granada, where are the orange groves of Murcia, the pleasant shore of Malaga, the importance of Cartagena, and many other places, Bobadilla must of necessity come into the traveling scheme unless the way is by the air.

And yet we can discover no guide-book in which more than just two lines are devoted to this persistent essential Bobadilla, telling us most matter-of-factly and coldly that this is a junction and that the train carries on in the refreshment rooms. This is a sound guide-book manner, but it impresses us once again upon the scarcity of personal experience and sentiment that ever enters into the systems of the guide-book people.

One is inclined to repeat the peculiar names of this remarkable place frequently, because at the beginning of acquaintance there appears to be something a little un-Spanish about it, something crude that scarcely harmonizes with this soft and lovely, dreaming Andalusia, but it is a great name and we must know more of it. Those two heavy labials at the outset of pronunciation deprive it of the sweetness of such a name as Sevilla, but Bobadilla comes better by acquaintance if we speak it aright, and call it Bobadilla.

And famous Bobadilla! Nothing but the railway station; nothing but the restaurant and the trains and the complaining passengers therein; nothing that we can see in the country round about at Bobadilla, as often we wait there long for some other lagard train coming up the single line and getting out of our impatient way; nothing but a yellow, blazing, fairly cultivated plain and a mule tied to a tree by the roadside at the station, making the best of such herbage as is within his reach and shaking himself now and then free of flies.

But Bobadilla is famous indeed in one's remembrance. Toledo by its name, Madrid, Granada, Sevilla, Santiago, Cadiz, Leon and Valladolid do not by their names alone conjure a better vision of Spanish achievement. And yet one has never seen a book with a note upon this name, and, wandering about on the platforms at Bobadilla, asking the people of the place and even the driver of the antique locomotive to which we are attached for the day, and then our fellow passengers, if they can tell us why this place in which we are now lingering is so called, they answer that they cannot, and, uneasily, realizing now that their curiosity should have been stirred before.

There is excuse perhaps in the circumstance that Bobadilla after all is something of an impostor and lacks historical right to its splendid name. Think back for a moment upon the romantic history of this land, and most specially of the part in it that was taken by the august, solemn, sleeping Granada to which we may be approaching or which we may have left when at Bobadilla, and the secret of the name must quickly be revealed. Bobadilla—Boabdil! . . . But Bobadilla can have been little or nothing to Boabdil, and the name was just given to the junction in a fanciful sort of way, no other town or city having taken it.

Alas, poor Boabdil! He stood for much in the history of Spain, for everything in the overthrow of the Moors and the reconquest by the Spaniards of the last inch of their own territory. He was the last of the Moorish kings; when Ferdinand and Isabella overcame him the Moorish time in Spain was done. He gave the keys of Granada to Ferdinand, and then put his back to Granada, taking to the mountains, Aysha, his mother, something of a termagant, with him. Boabdil was called "Zogoby," the Unlucky; but Aysha thought he was not so much unlucky as weak. Looking back on the Granada he had lost, with all the magnificence of its Alhambra, he fell to tears, but in his wailing moaned, "God is most great!" Then Aysha, his mother, said bitterly, "Well may you weep like a woman for what you could not defend like a man!"

To this day they call the spot where Boabdil made his last lament "El Ultimo Suspiro"—el ultimo suspiro del Moro—meaning the last sigh of the Moor. However, that was not at Bobadilla but high in the hills. Perhaps Boabdil came this way in returning to Africa. If there is no connection between Moor and place save in name, it is still well that, by inquiry if needs be, we should be reminded of those tremendous times, that great occasion, more than 500 years ago.

HOW GRISELDA WAS ACHIEVED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I achieved Griselda. I say this, although my husband calls attention to the fact that the dictionary puts forward the following definition for the verb of my choice, "to bring out into a perfected state."

I only mean that I did go into the Doolittle Agency for Female Help very single-handed and alone, with as forlorn a batch of inducements as ever mistress had, and before the eyes of many a "lady of the house," with every seductive advantage, it was I who "achieved" Griselda.

Isn't the name perfect for a cook-general, as they would say in London? If you are one of the old-fashioned fortunate who have had your Mary or James or Hannah for 10 years, you cannot by any stretch of imagination picture the Doolittle Agency. Once—

as so many of us remember—the employment office was not so very different from slave blocks. Here a haughty mistress might go and retain her haughtiness. She demanded references, and I have known really nice women to look at a general housemaid's forearm, as part of her estimate of the amount of elbow grease that could be put into the lily-whiting of a kitchen floor. Personally, the passing of the old days is very grateful to me. Long before Bolshevik propaganda, my morale as a mistress of maids was ebbing away. I rather resented my own success at helplessly requiring 12 hours a day of housekeeping from Sadie and Mathilde, Griselda's predecessors.

The Fourth Degree

But I did not bargain for Mrs. Doolittle's Agency. That would be treason to my class, for it is there that many a Lady of the House receives a black half hour, or 10 hours, or week. Her husband's humble means are flaunted, her parasitism made manifest, and subjects are touched upon which even the third degree of a police station delicately omit.

I went in that morning very disgraced. I had been obliged to advise Mathilde to return to Sweden, where her brother seems to have come into several hundred thousand profits through a judicious practice of the national neutrality. I could not even persuade her, conscientiously, to hate a profiteer, since her brother's course seemed eminently sensible; and his "dearest wish" to "remove Mathilde from humbleness," as he put it, so very decent for a profiteer. Mathilde had assured him privately, it seems, that her station was most exalted; for did she not rule supreme over the household of a professor of mathematics with a wife and four children?

Ah, now you know why my footstep was heavy as I climbed the stair to Doolittle's. I am the mother of four children, a proud estate in times biblical, and even in my grandmother's day, but a horrid crime to admit before a jury of such peeresses as the cooks and nurses at Doolittle's.

I sat down humbly. Around me, babel. At first I could not tell which from which, except that the maids ran to silk stockings and open work perhaps a little more than the mistresses; and the mistresses in every tete-a-tete had the air of those trying to please, rather desperately trying to please.

Dowager and Daughter

Beside me a troubled dowager and her daughter were joining forces that daughter might win a waitress.

"I expect," said the maid who was granting an interview, "to have my evenings free." The daughter nodded, and the dowager waited. "And Wednesday afternoon off." The dowager frowned. "And all of Sunday." "Yes," murmured the daughter, and the dowager sat up straight.

"We have a car," murmured the daughter.

"And no children," announced the dowager.

"Where do you live?" inquired the prospective cook, scarcely listening to these glad tidings.

"Andover," faltered the daughter. Andover, 20 miles from town. The news was out, and the cook wheeled. The interview was at an end, and I quickly looked away from the blushing culprits. But, of course, they were foolish not to admit the worst at first. I heard forlornly an Irish girl talking of \$18 a week, and no wash, and no upstairs work. A woman at my left was describing the angelic temper of her husband, the sunshine in her kitchen, to stony and unconvinced silence. "She'll not get her," I mumbled to myself, quite cruelly enjoying the sport. For the moment I forgot that my ordeal was before me. I gazed about, like a country cousin at a city ball. In quite that out-of-it way I watched a lady in magnificent gray velvet address herself to a quaint, stiff person in black and a bonnet. A bonnet, mind you. The talk between them went on for some time. "Like a peace conference, each fighting for concessions. . . ." I glanced away, and then back. Little Quaint was gone. I looked again, and here was Mrs. Doolittle leading her direct to me, to me, the humble.

"Griselda wishes to speak with you."

BRASCOLITE

FOR BETTER ILLUMINATION
"A MILLION IN USE"
See Your Electrical Dealer
or Write Us for Catalog
LUMINOUS UNIT CO.
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts
"A Bright Spot of the Town"
The Ellsworth Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.

THE UPLAND SANDPIPER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Who has made the acquaintance of the eerie, reticent Bartramian sandpiper, the Non-Conformist, who has forewarned the moist, riparian religion of his kind? He has lifted up his eyes unto the hills—for food—and stays there to found his house and raise his family. He is of hermit disposition, sufficient unto himself. He never frequents water like the other sandpipers, living on grasshoppers and insects much like the roving domestic turkey.

Coming as he does late in April, his timely arrival overflows the cup of spring. If you would make a pilgrimage to his haunts, go to hear him just when the blue, white and yellow violets are thickest in the woods. Pastures, but not "pastures new" of the poet, he loves, and there you find him, running among the stones and mullen stalks, perching stiffly on a fence post, or flying high overhead with that peculiar hovering flight and quavering mellow whistle that distinguish him.

I know one old pasture on a hillside to which you can approach stealthily through a patch of woods and look out over a zigzag rail fence. Then you hear a sound, afar off, it seems. The bosom of Mother Earth rises and falls, calmly, placidly, as the notes of the Bartram bewitch the distance. His voice is the most ventriloquistic one in the bird world. As you hear it (you are not sure whether it comes from afar or from close at hand) you are curiously reminded of a pulsating or heaving of the ground, uneasy, as it were, with the abundance of summer. It must soon pour out. A liquid whistle, a crescendo-diminuendo, the two-noted cry often comes down to you when the birds are actually too high to be readily discerned.

The nest which baffles you to locate, as the artful birds lead you all over the square mile they inhabit, is a mere depression in the ground, a few straws and weed stalks as lining. The three or four youngsters that are hatched from the mottled, pear-shaped eggs run like chickens after their parents within a few hours of cracking the shell.

The notes of the Bartramian sandpiper are most unusual, and constitute, together with the sounds made by the Wilson snipe in its migration, and the mating song of the woodcock, a trio of experiences that are a delight for the eager naturalist to make his own.

Both laughed, hers a high flutey breath of mirth, mine a subterranean chuckle of victory. It is enchanting to get a maid so easily, a cook-general at that. And a parrot. And canaries. And goldfish, of course. And those she now has. I didn't mind, for she spoke truth of cookies, and the Four adore her. Even the baby, who gets only crumbs.

A League of Music

In line with a suggestion made recently by John Philip Sousa, a league of music has been proposed for western Ontario, and the idea is being taken up enthusiastically by music lovers. Sousa said that he looked forward to the day when leagues of band music would become as popular as present-day baseball leagues.

The city parks commission in London, Ontario, has started off by laying plans for a new bandstand of classic design for Victoria Park. Permanent seats will be installed and these will be sold for performances as is done in Hyde Park in Old London and other places.

Several cities in western Ontario are interested in the "music league" plan, according to the manager of the city utilities, who is backing the scheme.

Of all the tableware he sees, none seems so naturally artistic, so thoroughly delightful, so happy in color and pattern, so wantable.

Other persons, perhaps, may feel the same about Haviland, or some other kind, but to this man, Royal Doulton takes the prize.

In the dinnerware section, on the Second Gallery of the New Building, there is always an adequate display of Royal Doulton.

Your eye will surely find it.

Excelsior Quilting Co.

15 Light Street, New York, N. Y.

Cleanliness and Comfort

Mattress Protectors will keep your mattress clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washed, good as new. Once used we are sure no housekeeper would be without them. Not a luxury but a necessity. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

Excelsior Quilting Co.

15 Light Street, New York, N. Y.

"Say it with Flowers"

From

Randall's Flower Shop

22 Pearl Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

PRICES DECREASING IN MASSACHUSETTS

Commission on Necessities of Life
Finds Food Costs Dropped
4 Per Cent in October as
Compared With September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Almost simultaneously with an announcement by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessities of Life, that the cost of food decreased 4 per cent in October as compared with September, many retail Boston dealers in various lines of merchandise announce cuts in prices varying from 10 to 33 1/2 per cent. The reductions are especially marked in men's clothing although the words "reduced prices" are appearing in the advertising of almost every commodity. Incidentally leading retailers and bakers reduced the price of bread 1 cent a loaf and predicted a further drop if four prices continue to fall.

In analyzing the price situation the Commission on the Necessities of Life finds that the cost of all necessities declined 2 1/2 per cent and the cost of clothing 5 per cent. The cost of fuel increased a fraction of 1 per cent while rents remained stationary. The principal items in the decline in food, says the commission, are sugar, which has rapidly declined, and flour, which has made a very substantial decline in price.

"There is a drop of 5 points in meat, or about 2 1/2 per cent," continues the commission. "Eggs, butter and cheese, lard and poultry are all higher. Pork loins are about the highest price, being sold here in Boston at from 10 to 12 cents per pound higher than in Chicago. While pork loins in Chicago have fallen in price about 25 per cent they have increased about 5 per cent here in Boston."

"Clothing has fallen 17 points or about 6 per cent. The reduction has been greater in clothing for women in which the element of style and season are greater factors than in clothing for men. There is practically no change in the retail prices of underwear, although factories are closed for lack of orders."

"Hosiery for women has fallen from 359.0 to 318.0 or 41 points, equivalent to about 12 per cent. This reduction relates mainly to silk and the various substitutes for silk and does not apply to the substantial fine cotton or wool now being more generally worn."

"There is but a slight change in the price of men's shoes, but in the more numerous styles of shoes for women there is a decline of 13 points."

"There is no reduction in rents. Indeed the prices for the better class of apartments are steadily increasing. Construction waits upon better building conditions. While the shortage in homes has increased the selling values generally, we believe the period of speculation is over."

"Fuel remains at the high figure of September, and has increased one point, and the miscellaneous items, which make up about one-fifth of the cost of living have increased two points."

Farmers Seek Inquiry

Resolution to Be Offered in Congress
on Price Fluctuations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Farmers organizations blame speculators for the wide fluctuations in the prices of various commodities, the result of which has been disastrous to the farmer and of no advantage to the consumer. A resolution has at their request been prepared by L. J. Dickinson (R.), Representative from Iowa, and will be introduced by him when Congress reconvenes, calling for an immediate investigation by a committee of the extreme decline and wide fluctuations in the price of grain, livestock and cotton during the last six months.

The resolution declares that the levels to which the prices of agricultural commodities have descended, in many instances below the pre-war mark, are threatening the food supply of the nation and driving out producers, making relief imperative.

The declines and fluctuations, the resolution further declares, have been too extreme to have been caused by the natural law of supply and demand, and it would have the investigators determine to what extent speculators and manipulators are responsible for the deflation, with a view to preventing further activities on their part.

Members of the committee of seventeen of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has been making an exhaustive study of the situation, are to be called, and the proposed congressional committee would also have access to the valuable data recently collected by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture. The annual convention of the Farm Bureau Federation of Indianapolis, Indiana, on December 6, 7 and 8, is expected to furnish some developments which will be useful in the investigation.

Mr. Dickinson will ask prompt action on his resolution. If it is adopted he would have the committee appointed for the inquiry directed to make its report by January 15, so that remedial measures could be applied to the situation at once. To this purpose, he would have the committee draft legislation to stabilize prices and facilitate the cooperative marketing of farm products.

NEW EVIDENCE IN RUMELY CASE

NEW YORK, New York—S. Walter Kaufman, co-defendant with Dr. Edward A. Rumely and Norvin R. Lindheim, charged with concealing German ownership of the New York Evening Mail during part of the war, testified yesterday that he received \$7500 for

his services in the sale of the paper. He told a federal jury that the money was paid him by Dr. Heinrich Albert, who was German fiscal agent in this country at that time. The paper, he said, was purchased by Hermann Stiecken, then a resident of Germany, "to express the German viewpoint." He said Stiecken advanced nearly \$800,000.

EXPENDITURES OF WAR DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, were \$1,602,106,866.62, according to the annual report of Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lord, director of finance of the United States Army, made public yesterday. By far the greater part of this sum, \$1,372,739,499.81 was spent by the quartermaster corps for supplies, barracks and quarters, subsistence and transportation of the army, clothing and equipage, pay and other purposes. A new plan is now being evolved for more frequent payments to enlisted men and new pay roll forms have already been devised to conform with the plan. It is contemplated to discontinue the present method of making complete settlement of the pay of enlisted men at the end of each month, and to substitute therefor a complete quarterly settlement. Under this plan partial payments will be made at the end of each month, and at more frequent intervals if necessary or desirable.

Plans for Field Artillery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Motorization of the field artillery of the United States Army and expansion of the arm to the point where it will rank next in importance to the infantry are under way, according to the annual report of Maj.-Gen. William J. Snow, chief of field artillery, made public yesterday. It is also announced that technical training of field artillery officers will be made more thorough than ever before and that two large reservations—Camp Knox, Kentucky, and Camp Bragg, North Carolina, have been selected for field artillery training in brigade units.

FORD EMPLOYEES TO RECEIVE BONUS

DETROIT, Michigan—Bonus checks aggregating more than \$7,000,000 for employees of the Ford Motor Company are now being written and their distribution will start on January 1 next, according to announcement yesterday by Edsel B. Ford, president of the company.

He also announced a forthcoming extra 3 per cent, for the six months ending on December 31, on investment certificates held by employees in addition to the guaranteed 6 per cent.

The statement was made, it was announced, to correct an erroneous report of testimony by S. S. Marquis, director of the Ford educational department, before Judge Samuel Alschuler in Chicago on Tuesday to the effect that the recent reductions in the price of Ford cars had re-

sulted in the bonus to employees being practically cut off. The statement that 6000 men of the Detroit force had quit work within the last 90 days was correct, it was said at the executive offices of the company here, but the men had left voluntarily and increased production of the remaining employees had made it unnecessary to replace them.

**DRESS INDUSTRIES
VOTE FOR CASH BASIS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The elimination of all discounts and the selling of merchandise on a net cash basis was determined upon in resolutions adopted by the Associated Dress Industries of America at its annual convention here, which ended last night. Other resolutions adopted urged that members be guided in their production for the spring season of 1921 by a knowledge of conditions existing in all industries throughout the country and by regard for the anticipated retail requirements; that retailers give manufacturers ample time for completion of delivery of orders as a potent factor toward a return to a certain and stable basis of operation. It was also resolved to give these resolutions wide publicity in order to "expedite a return to normal and eliminate all possible waste due to excess overhead and forced unemployment."

AT THE BIG GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
A solid, slow-moving mass of color shuffled good-naturedly down the broad macadam way, over a curving bridge that spanned a sapphire river past a knot of typical American police officials, eddying around the dancing urchins who hawked paper maché footballs, score cards and dazzling pennants, and on toward the narrow aisles presided over by men



Put heads together in consultation

busily anxious to see that no one entered without a bit of pastebord "tax free."

The high and the lowly rubbed shoulders. Warmly clad women, eyes shining over nodding sheaves of flowers, scuffed along under the guidance of jovial men, who doubtless held away from such frivolities as football games, important places in industry and finance. Garrulous school girls, changed by their enthusiasm into human flagpoles, flaunting every available form of emblem, hurried along, singing snatches of school songs.

In a rolling plain, directly in the shadow of the great Stadium where, shortly, thousands of people would urge the conflict, a house leaned, unpainted, against the chilling wind. In the distance an unweathered barn faced the passing crowds. At the end of green rows of celery plants squatted four women. They worked industriously with their hands, arranging plants, newly pulled from the soil, in

nuts and popcorn. A telegraph blank suddenly whisked from somebody's fingers, flew high in the air and fluttered, zig-zag, down to the edge of the white-lined field.

On the other side of the Stadium a welcoming roar greeted the appearance of a second knot of men rushing from the gateway, men in black sweaters. The air grew tense. Four other young men in white flannels tore up and down before their cheering stand, inducing by an appalling gymnastic display, waves of noise.

A man in immaculate white strode out into the field, took counsel with a round man in scarlet sweater and

wind bore aloft the clear, consecutive numbers of the signals—27-8-32-5-43—

A roar followed the bunching of the players, the slim figure flying forward in its zigzag course among hampering players—the tackle—the scramble—the huddled mass tussling on the ground. The referee, his white clothes making a bold splash against the drab heap of players fumbled about in the mêlée for the ball, elbowed the players away from it—the linemen skipped along with their poles and line—the human semaphore worked frantically—

Again the silence. Broken nearby with mere Complete Pothole. "Well, fella-me-lad—" (Now where do you suppose he got that?) "Guess 'at's better'n what they have in Rugby—" and paused not to consider the look of self-pity on the face of the Scotsman. He who had been quite content to just start out alone, to watch the game as a new thing in a strange country and had, as you might say, fallen in with this Philistine.

It went on. The gaining of a yard, the penalizing of two, the roars of the multitude, first on one side of the Stadium, then on the other, again on both at once. The shadows lengthened and the white markings grew to gray in the gathering twilight. An insistent cold wind caught the petals of fading flowers and twirled them away in showers of gold and maroon. Men in the motorcycle sped round and round. The sun changed to a ball of scarlet in a vast cradle of violet and rosy gold.

The score satisfied very few people. Therefore when the teams stopped playing and separated to perform their own deferential cheer in honor of the opponent, the audience was busy at its task of going home. People swarmed carelessly over ground that, six minutes earlier, had been almost hallowed. They scorned the square exits that dotted each tier of seats regularly like unoccupied thrones. Clouds of blue-gray smoke from thousands of automobiles rose toward the sky.

The women placidly felt their last box of feathery-topped celery, got up, shook voluminous skirts, and went away through the western light. And at dusk a stern-faced man went about looking gates.

FORD INSTITUTE TO OPEN THIS MONTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Ford Institute, designed to give a practical engineering education through a four-year course to promising young men, will open its doors this month following months of study on its curricula.

More than 1000 applications were received for the freshman class. One hundred men were selected, including students from India, France, Holland, Belgium and England. The average age of the freshmen is 23 years. Because many of the students are without independent income, cash scholarships will be given yielding approximately \$20 a week. By way of partial return, every graduate will earn his diploma by actual work. It is hoped to turn out practical engineers in mechanical, chemical and electrical classes who will be qualified to take up their life work without long periods of adjustment.

The students will be under no obligation to the Ford Motor Company nor do the Fords make any promises of employment to the students. The company, however, by the use of its various plants as laboratories hopes to recruit men who will be capable of assuming high places on its own rolls and as well as those of other firms.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Official figures in the recent presidential election, announced by the executive council, show a total vote in Massachusetts of 1,028,676, practically double that cast in 1916, and give Warren G. Harding, President-elect, a plurality of 404,462. A considerable decrease from the estimated majority in favor of the 275 beer bill, which was submitted as a referendum, is shown in the official count which gives 442,215 votes for and 431,151 against the measure. The law will go on the statute books but is inoperative and in conflict with federal laws.

STATE CENSORSHIP SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska—Nebraska clubwomen are organizing for the purpose of securing a state censorship of moving pictures at the hands of the new Legislature. Previous efforts have failed largely because of the inability of the committees in charge of the measures to present evidence to the legislative committees as to the character of films shown.

SHIPPING OUTLOOK OF UNITED STATES

Situation Discussed by Editor
Long an Advocate of World-
Wide Merchant Marine, Who
Tells of the Possibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The condition and prospect of American shipping, especially in world trade, is a subject of vital interest at this time, especially in view of the revelations before the Congressional committee investigating the affairs of the United States Shipping Board.

For a statement of his views on the subject a representative of The Christian Science Monitor interviewed Alexander R. Smith, editor of The Marine News.

For 45 years Mr. Smith has been identified with American maritime affairs. He is well known throughout the country for his long advocacy of world-wide American shipping. He is identified with the trend of legislation designed to promote and encourage an American merchant marine and is frequently consulted by legislators on important details of the subject.

Undismayed by Craft

"I am undismayed, but shocked at the wholesale disclosures of graft in connection with the operations of the United States Shipping Board, during the period it has increased our ocean-going shipping from 3,000,000 to 12,000,000 deadweight tons," Mr. Smith said. "I presume the situation that has been uncovered and is still being uncovered by the Walsh congressional committee was to have been expected."

"During half a century, or more, this country has completely drawn out of international maritime activity. Few of our people were familiar with the building and operation of ocean ships. Rapidly they are acquiring experience and knowledge that will enable them to succeed. Suddenly we were catapulted into the position of the leading shipbuilding nation, but not because there was a strong and practically irresistible national demand that we should acquire and hold that position. As rapidly, we became a leading ship-owning nation, not for the purpose of doing our own foreign carrying, but in order to respond with all of our vast resources to the urgent appeal of Lloyd George for 'ships, and ships, and still more ships.'

Personnel of Board
"Previous to our entry into the war the President had appointed a five-headed shipping board to look onto our merchant marine condition and suggest remedies for shortcomings. There were competent shipbuilders and shipowners and all around maritime men to be had, good loyal American citizens. But the President did not seek exceptional talent in connection with maritime affairs in the men he appointed—quite the contrary, as one's mind reviews the almost continuous procession into and out of the Shipping Board of lawyers, judges, business men, politicians, everything but skilled and experienced shipping men."

"Naturally, such men had to depend upon others for technical advice and they could never be sure when they were being wisely advised. Their ignorance of maritime affairs made them, and through them the whole service, natural and inevitable prey to the wiles of the grafters and the profiteers."

The recently appointed seven-headed Shipping Board is composed of men of the same status as those who have gone before, men uninformed regarding maritime affairs, men not able to cope with the many gigantic

and vital problems woven into our shipping affairs, nor are they the kind of men who are able to come to wise judgment and quick decision in a field wholly bewildering to them.

Competent Men Available

"After all, though, this is but a passing phase. Competent men can and soon will be appointed as members of the Shipping Board. And now that the bright light of pitiless publicity is shed upon the grafters they will be weeded out and honest and competent men will take their places."

"The great, outstanding question is, are we to make the most of our recently acquired American merchant marine? Shall we become the maritime nation that of right we should be? Are we at one with Thomas Jefferson, who 128 years ago, officially gave utterance to the truth, speaking of our marine, that 'as a branch of industry it is valuable, but as a resource of defense essential'? Has the war borne that truism deeply into our national consciousness? Or are we to be persuaded to believe that our people are not adapted to shipbuilding and cannot hope to become successful operators of merchant ships in competition with the world's most skilled and experienced and astute shipowners?"

LEGISLATION ON DESERTIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Enactment of legislation designed to prevent desertion by crews of foreign ships at American ports and entry into this country of persons coming as stowaways on vessels will be asked of Congress by the House Immigration Committee. In making this statement Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, chairman of the committee, said desertions had reached serious proportions and that there had been a rapid increase in the number of stowaways arriving at Atlantic and Pacific ports.

KNOX RESOLUTION PLANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, said yesterday that he planned to reintroduce at the approaching session of Congress his resolution to declare a state of peace with Germany. This plan, he said, would be followed despite the veto of a similar resolution by President Wilson. He indicated that he did not expect passage of the resolution before the special session of Congress next Spring after Warren G. Harding is inaugurated President.

STRICTER LAW FORESEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That any change that might be effected in the terms of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act would be in the direction of stricter construction rather than in any modification in the law is the opinion expressed by Robert Luce, Representative from Massachusetts, in a recent address.

THERE is something really "becoming" to the table in that dish of "golden goodness"—Elkhorn Cheese. And it's always good and ready at the turn of a key.

Stock up now with one or more of these delicious 8 Varieties—

**ELKHORN
CHEESE**

In Tins—8 Varieties

10¢ sample offer

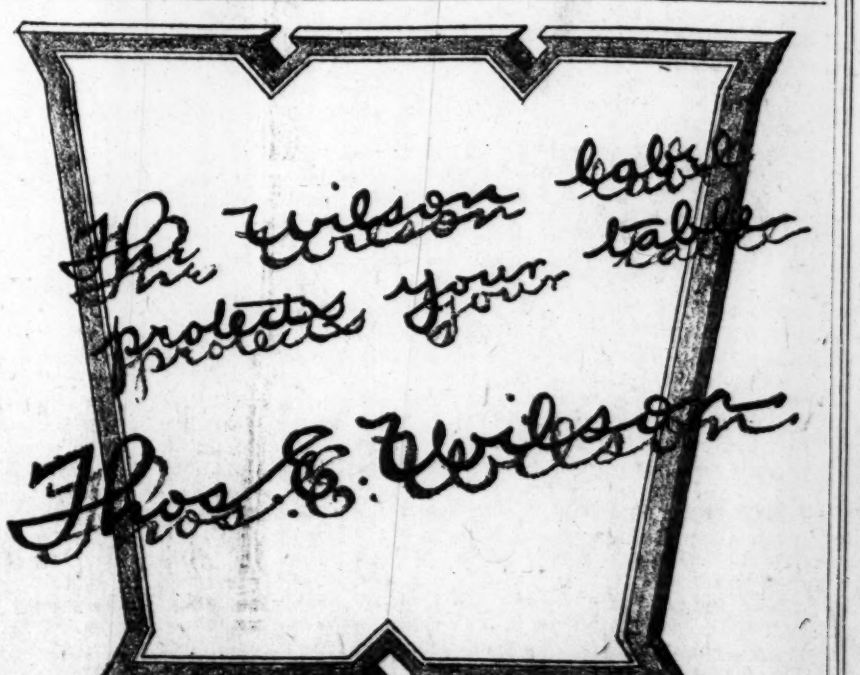
Send for A Sample Tin

Send 10¢ in stamps or coin for sample tin of Kraft plain or Pimento flavor, or 20¢ for both. Illustrated book of recipes free. 353-5 River St., Chicago.

Kraft Rarebit
Chile Camembert
Swiss Roquefort
Pimento Limburger

J. L. Kraft & Bros.
Co.

NEW YORK—CHICAGO



**THEATRICAL
NEW YORK**

Good Times AT THE HIPPODROME

RELIEF WORK IN
NORTHERN CHINA

Government and People Join in Campaign to Help Districts in Which There Is Shortage—Public Works Projected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What is being done to give relief to the districts of China in which there is a shortage of supplies and the opportunity of Chinese in the United States and their friends to contribute are pointed out as follows in a statement prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by the Chinese Consul's office in this city:

"The famine in the five northern provinces of China, which is the result of total failure of crops due to the drought during the summer, and which covers an area of about 40,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 30,000,000 people, has caused a remarkable piece of work by the Chinese people in relieving the situation. It is interesting to know how the work has been done and is now being done in China.

"The Ministry of Communications has been most active in encouraging the transport and sale of cheap grains in the famine districts and is succeeding in moving large supplies of millet and red kaoliang from points on the lower Tsin-pu and lower Kihnan railroad lines into northern Honan and Shantung and southern Chihli provinces. It has been estimated that 125,000 piculs of cheap grain has been transported over the various lines at half rates and delivered in destitute districts.

Public Works Projected

"Every department of the government opens a bureau for relief work. All officials throughout the country have been requested by the Cabinet to contribute 20 per cent of their salary for three months to the relief fund. Regulations have been proclaimed by the Central Famine Relief Committee, which was appointed by the President, to give rewards in medals of different grades, according to the amount of contribution and the effort in securing it.

"Under the chairmanship of the Civil Governor, the government of every province which is within the famine district has formed a relief society to take care of their respective districts. (The central government, besides carrying out the relief work, has planned to build a short railway between Chihli and Shantung, employing only sufferers who are competent to do the work. A plan to build a road from Chihli to Honan has been projected for the same purpose. These projects are also aimed at helping transportation.

Contributions from Individuals

"Contributions from private individuals or organizations have been numerous in different forms. Several hundreds of piculs of seed grain and also donations of \$100,000 each were given by the Canton relief committee and the Bank of Communications. Well-known Shanghai citizens have contributed \$1,600,000 indefinitely. The spirit in which the Chinese are looking on the relief work is indicated by the promise of one month's wages from employees of the Chinese banks in Shanghai, and there are about 120 such banks.

"Foreign diplomatic representatives have also been active in securing funds for the relief. The various legations are appointing committees to meet with representatives of the ministers of Communications, Finance, Interior, and Agriculture and Commerce, to systematize the work. The Hon. Charles Crane, the American Minister, has been acting as chairman of the American committee. International committees have also been organized in Shanghai and Tientsin with the senior consuls as chairmen. The British-American Tobacco Company contributed \$100,000 and a similar amount was contributed by the Standard Oil Company. From foreign residents in Shanghai a contribution of \$5,000,000 is expected.

Newspapers Help Work

"The Pope has sent Mr. Joseph Fabre, the Apostolic Vicar for Central China, 50,000 lire for the relief of distress. The American Red Cross donated \$500,000. In Japan leading newspapers have made appeals for the relief work and urged the government and the people not to spare their efforts in the cause of humanity and to offer substantial help. The Japan Advertiser, a daily published in Tokyo, has opened a column for contributions.

"Chinese consuls abroad have been instructed by the Foreign Office at Peking to raise contributions among Chinese people residing under their jurisdiction. The Chinese Consul at New York has been active in this work and now is traveling to different cities east of the Rocky Mountains, where there are Chinese communities, in an endeavor to persuade them to do their bit. The Chinese Benevolent Association in New York has already donated \$5000 and a similar amount was contributed by the On Leong Labor and Commerce Association here. Chinese newspapers here are requested by the consulate to open columns in every issue to list the names of the contributors and the amounts. Individual contributions have been received at the consulate from Chinese who live in small towns.

Contributions from Americans are being sent to the Chinese consulate at 291 Broadway for transmission to China.

AERIAL FORESTRY PATROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—The War Department announces that pilots of the ninth aero squadron, Rockwell

Field, who have been engaged in aerial forestry patrol operations have covered a total of 6,247,091 miles of timberland. The number of hours aloft reached 1995, with 465 forest fires located. The fliers have been based during the past season at various forest points, but all units will assemble at Rockwell Field until the opening of the forestry season next April.

VISCOUNT BRYCE
URGES COOPERATION

Best Hope for Future Peace of the World Lies With English-Speaking Peoples, Says Former Ambassador to United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The railroads were \$650,000,000 behind at the end of the first six months after they had been turned back to private operation by the government. In search of information of their record since, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor went to Julius H. Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics, which is financed by the railroads. Mr. Parmelee frankly conceded that the first months under private operation showed discouraging results, both as to efficient operation and financial returns.

"The railroad executives began their work of reorganization on March 1," Mr. Parmelee explained. "By April they had run into one of the worst operating months in the history of the railroads in this country and there were no really good months until August, but the trend was toward betterment, especially in regard to efficiency. In July an advisory committee was appointed, with Daniel Willard at the head, to see what could be done to bring order out of chaos and to stop losses."

Program Decided Upon
A program was decided upon, the four general points of which were:
1. Increased car loadings to not less than 30 tons per car.
2. Increase of car mileage to not less than 30 miles a day.
3. Reduction of the number of bad order cars to not over 4 per cent.
4. Reduction of the number of bad order locomotives.

The loading stipulated was exceeded only twice before, in July and August, 1918, under the stimulus of war production. The average for that year was 29.1 tons; for 1919, 27.8; for January, February and March, 1920, 28.3. From that time forward the trend was upward, with the exception of the month of April. The average for August was 29.8 tons, and for September, 30 tons.
The 30 miles per day never have been reached. The average for 1917 was 26.1 miles; for 1918, 24.9 miles; for 1919, 23.1 miles; for January, 1920, 22.8 miles; February, 22.3; March, 23.8 miles, and for April, 19.4 miles, the lowest ever recorded. Since then improvement has been steady: 24.7 miles for May; 25 for June; 26.1 for July; 27.4 for August, and 28.1 for September.

MR. COOLIDGE ON
ISSUE OF LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The result of the recent Presidential election in giving the Republican Party a sweeping victory indicated that the voters wished a change in the party in control rather than that there was a wide and crystallized sentiment against the League of Nations, was the opinion expressed by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts and Vice-President-elect of the United States, in an address to the members of three Boston business men's clubs. In making this assertion Governor Coolidge took issue, to a certain extent, with the flat declaration made recently by Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, that the League issue was finally and completely closed and settled.

Governor Coolidge said that he based his conclusion on the fact that in the South, where there was considerable opposition to the League, the Democratic voters stood by their party; while in the North, where a certain pro-League sentiment was mobilized, the party issue controlled the balloting. The Governor said, however, that he felt that the Versailles Covenant is rejected by the majority, but that it might possibly serve as the basis for "some other agreement among nations to preserve the peace of the world." He commended the plan of Warren G. Harding, President-elect, to consult with those of different beliefs on the subject of international association.

AMERICAN
WALNUT

"A Cabinet-Wood Superlative"

In Walnut furniture, no matter how old or how new, the drawers slide smoothly and the doors open and close without jamming.

The supreme beauty of Walnut, in addition to the above qualities, accounts for the world-old supremacy of Walnut as a cabinet-wood.

Will you read the American Walnut Brochure de Luxe with our compliments? Write today, please.

AMERICAN WALNUT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Room 1005, 616 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

RAILROADS' RECORD
IN PRIVATE HANDS

Spokesman for Managements Tells of Improvements After First Six Months—Reply Is Made to Inefficiency Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The railroads were \$650,000,000 behind at the end of the first six months after they had been turned back to private operation by the government. In search of information of their record since, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor went to Julius H. Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics, which is financed by the railroads. Mr. Parmelee frankly conceded that the first months under private operation showed discouraging results, both as to efficient operation and financial returns.

"The railroad executives began their work of reorganization on March 1," Mr. Parmelee explained. "By April they had run into one of the worst operating months in the history of the railroads in this country and there were no really good months until August, but the trend was toward betterment, especially in regard to efficiency. In July an advisory committee was appointed, with Daniel Willard at the head, to see what could be done to bring order out of chaos and to stop losses."

Program Decided Upon
A program was decided upon, the four general points of which were:
1. Increased car loadings to not less than 30 tons per car.
2. Increase of car mileage to not less than 30 miles a day.
3. Reduction of the number of bad order cars to not over 4 per cent.
4. Reduction of the number of bad order locomotives.

The loading stipulated was exceeded only twice before, in July and August, 1918, under the stimulus of war production. The average for that year was 29.1 tons; for 1919, 27.8; for January, February and March, 1920, 28.3. From that time forward the trend was upward, with the exception of the month of April. The average for August was 29.8 tons, and for September, 30 tons.
The 30 miles per day never have been reached. The average for 1917 was 26.1 miles; for 1918, 24.9 miles; for 1919, 23.1 miles; for January, 1920, 22.8 miles; February, 22.3; March, 23.8 miles, and for April, 19.4 miles, the lowest ever recorded. Since then improvement has been steady: 24.7 miles for May; 25 for June; 26.1 for July; 27.4 for August, and 28.1 for September.

Percentage of Bad Order Cars

In regard to the percentage of unserviceable or bad order cars, the average for 1917 was 5.6 per cent; for 1918, 5.7; for 1919, 7.1 and for January, 1920, 6.6. The record since then under private ownership has not improved, at least up to September. That is in part because the cars were taken over from the government in bad shape, Mr. Parmelee said, and the scarcity of materials and of labor has made it difficult to get them put in good condition rapidly.

In regard to the charge of inefficiency against the private managements, Mr. Parmelee said that the business handled by the railroads in the four months of July, August,

September and October was the biggest of any four months in the history of the railroads. Freight traffic records were broken in July, again in August, and still again in October. The car shortage, which at one time ran almost to 150,000, has been brought down to 55,000, and car accumulations (i.e., congestion of loaded cars) from nearly 300,000 to less than 40,000. The encouraging feature, he says, is that after the advisory committee went to work, each month showed an improvement over the month before. However, the peak was probably reached in October. That is normally the best month for the railroads and this year there is an indication of curtailed business that is likely to show comparatively poor railroad results for succeeding months.

In regard to the criticism that has been made that under unified control cars could be shifted and used where needed, Mr. Parmelee said that the railroads were doing as much under voluntary agreement and that the Interstate Commerce Commission also had power, under the Transportation Act, to make such allocations as were for the public good.

Rates Crisis Reached

New York Railroads Propose to Increase Fares at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The contest between the state authorities and the railroads over the higher rates which the Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the roads and which the State Public Service Commissions oppose, came to a crisis yesterday. The roads filed with the state commissions their schedules for 20 per cent passenger fare increases, and announced that, despite the state law requiring 30 days' lapse between filing and actual institution of increases, the new rates would become effective on Monday.

The state authorities are expected to appeal to the state courts for an injunction preventing the rates from becoming effective before expiration of the legal 30 days. This would protect the public against the exaction of increases which would perhaps not be returned in case the State's contemplated taking of the matter to the United States Supreme Court is successful.

The State holds, that in the cases of the Long Island and Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Companies, the Interstate Commerce Commission's order permitting the increase does not hold, because of the further contention that the order does not apply to intrastate roads. On this point the State will take the case to the high court.

The local Public Service Commission is especially desirous to prevent any increase in the commutation rates on these roads. It is said that the contemplated increase does not affect these rates. If it should, millions of commuters would suffer the consequences; and, whatever the federal commission may think about the situation, the local commission insists that these commuters, who are practically under their care so far as rates go, must be protected.

MODEL FREIGHT YARD PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Construction of a new freight yard, which will hold 4000 freight cars and have a total trackage of 55 miles, is under way here for the purpose of relieving congestion on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It is explained that the yard will be built along the most modern lines and that a considerable annual saving will be realized from the economical and careful arrangement of the project.

NEED OF CONTROL
OF COAL INDUSTRY

New York Senator Insists That the Present Fuel Situation Warrants Government Supervision of Production and Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William M. Calder (R.), United States Senator from New York, who arrived in this city yesterday after a three weeks' swing around the country with the committee on reconstruction and production, of which he is chairman, reiterated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his stand with regard to the coal industry.

"There has been nothing to change my opinion and much to strengthen it that, in accordance with the statement issued by Senator Edge (Walter E. Edge of New Jersey) and myself three weeks ago, the situation with regard to the coal industry in the United States warrants government control and supervision at the mines and of the distribution facilities, this control extending even to price-fixing."

Senator Calder also said: "Everywhere we went we found the bituminous coal situation unfavorable, with entirely inadequate measures being taken to cure the evils of shortage and excessive prices. There are measures being taken, it is true, but they are palliative, not curative. The necessary thing is to get at the root of the problem and insure against recurrence of such conditions as have attended the coal situation this winter. I do not see any way to treat the matter except by government control, supervision and price-fixing. The coal operators have ten days yet, before Congress convenes, to produce a solution, but they certainly have not as yet professed recommendations satisfactory to the investigating committee."

Speaking of conditions and the general plans of correction of these conditions, Senator Calder said the committee found everywhere practically the same conditions, which, summarized, are: A misdirection, or lack of funds for mortgage purposes, thus depriving potential house builders of the financial power to build; complaints of the inefficiency of labor during months past, but indications that there is improvement in this respect, not great enough as yet, however; materials such as the universally needed building materials too high in price, and the general impression being that prices are due to decline, this feeling producing the

so-called "strike of the consumer"; an insistent demand that the government do something to prevent a repetition of economic conditions prevalent since the armistice; transportation improved, due in part to the greater efficiency of operation under private control and partly to the present plentiful supply of freight cars, due to lessened business activity; an almost universal belief that extension of the scope and correction of the inequities of the present Postal Savings System will tend to inculcate thrift, stimulate production and go a long way toward financial stabilization.

Priority Order Vacated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Interstate Commerce Commission, at a session held yesterday, reached a decision that the emergency which had necessitated the issuing of a priority order giving preference to public utilities in the distribution of coal supplies has now ended, and as a consequence the order itself "has been vacated and set aside effective at midnight, November 24."

The original service order applied to the entire United States east of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, and provided that public utilities should receive preference in the allotment of coal cars to carry fuel from the mines to the consumers.

J. P. Morgan May Be Summoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Allegations that the Morgan interests control a large proportion of the total output of anthracite and also vast tracts of unworked coal has led to the belief that J. P. Morgan may be summoned by Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn, district attorney, as a witness in his investigation into the anthracite shortage and its causes. Mr. Lewis told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he intended summoning every one who he believed could throw any light on the situation. He added that he intended to investigate also charge of favoritism in coal distribution.

Anthracite Conference Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The anthracite joint scale board, composed of representatives of employers and employees in the anthracite industry, will meet with William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, at a conference in the Secretary's office on December 1, to discuss at length the problems now awaiting solution in the industry. Wage questions are the principal matter at issue.

FAVORING ALBANIA
TO OPPOSE GREECE

Objection Is Taken by Epirotes to American Ministers Said to Have Carried on Propaganda

The following article, specially written for The Christian Science Monitor, is from the pen of one who, because of his intimate acquaintance with the Near East situation, is recognized as an authority upon the subject.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Albanian Government has recently appointed, as Albanian representative to the United States, the American Congregationalist missionary to Korytza, the Rev. Mr. Erickson. This gentleman and his colleague, the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, have been in charge of the missionary school at Korytza, and have been criticized for their activities in promoting the interests of the Albanians in the dispute with the Greeks over Northern Epirus.

The Greek Epirotes have time and again complained to Dr. James Barton of the alleged unfairness connected with the activities of those two missionaries. The Greek Epirotes do not object to the presence of American missionaries and educators in their native province, provided that the missionaries and educators limit themselves to the purposes for which they are sent by the Christian people of America; namely, to carry American Christian ideals and American education to the peoples of the Balkans.

Dr. Barton has repeatedly assured the Greek Epirotes in America that the Foreign Missions Society explicitly enjoins upon its missionaries not to meddle in political disputes. He has promised that no American Congregationalist missionary will be tolerated as soon as the discovery is made that he is engaged in political propaganda. Moreover, he promised that the Foreign Missions Society would look into the case of the two ministers in question and ask them to discontinue their political activities in favor of Albania and against Greece.

Unfortunately, the Foreign Missions Society has done nothing, so far as it is known, to stop Mr. Erickson from attending the peace conference to plead for Albania and attack Greece. That gentleman appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and took issue with the Greek-Epirote delegation. He also accepted the mission of the Albanian Government to represent it at London. He has recently arrived from London to represent the interests of Albania at Washington.

The Epirotes object to the partisan conduct of men who, under the cloak of disinterested preachers, carry on nationalist propaganda aiming at the promotion of the aspirations of one race against those of another.

BLANKETS

One of Our Old-Fashioned Blanket Sales

\$10 Blankets.....\$7 | \$16 Blankets.....\$10
\$12 Blankets.....\$8 | \$20 Blankets.....\$12

More than 1000 pairs
at savings of \$3 to \$8 a pair

We have just secured some very interesting lots of Blankets at great reductions from recent prices. To these we have added from our own warehouse stock several hundred pairs of our regular grades and have marked these, too,

at the new reduced prices

LOT I

White Blankets bound with 3-inch white silk binding. Single, double and large double bed sizes.

60x80 inches	} Your choice	\$7
70x82 inches		
76x84 inches		

per pair....

Blue, pink or yellow borders, or all white.

LOT II

White Blankets of **extra length**, cut and bound singly with 3-inch white silk bindings.

60x90 inches	} Your choice	\$8
70x90 inches		
80x90 inches		

per pair....

Blue, pink or yellow borders, or all white.

LOT III

White Blankets bound with 3-inch white silk binding. Single and double bed sizes.

60x84 inches	} Your choice	\$10
70x84 inches		
78x84 inches		

per pair....

Blue, pink, rose, yellow or lavender borders, or all white.

LOT IV

White Blankets of **extra length**, cut and bound singly with 3-inch white silk bindings.

60x90 inches	} Your choice	\$12
70x90 inches		
80x90 inches		

per pair....

Blue, pink, rose, yellow or lavender borders, or all white.

Early Holiday Shopping

November purchases payable in January

In order to relieve the usual December strain on personnel, we wish to encourage Holiday shopping in November. November bills, therefore, though mailed December 1, for verification, will be considered payable in January instead of December.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

TODAY, more than ever,
there is food for reflection
in the HANAN motto,
"good shoes are an economy."

Dependability—the quality
that not only makes shoes wear
well, but makes them hold their
"first-day charm"—that's the
thing that makes the best most
economical.

And you'll find that sort of
dependability in every one of the
HANAN shoes listed here.

HANAN & SON

Boston
New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia
Buffalo

Chicago
Pittsburg
Cleveland
Milwaukee
St. Louis

San Francisco

Good shoes are an economy

HANAN

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE FIJI OF TODAY

War Has Left Its Mark Here and Has Altered Both the Economic and Strategic Position of the Group of Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SUVA, FIJI.—The development of this group of islands, commonly known as Fiji, is uppermost in the thoughts of Europeans and others. The war left its mark here, and has altered the economic position of the islands, and has certainly altered the strategic position. Trade of the islands is in a sound state, and inquiries concerning future activities are growing. At present the chief imports are soft goods, hardware, cutlery, steel, boots and shoes, machinery, galvanized iron, principally from Europe, and a considerable number of items are imported from the colonies, such as flour, biscuits, jams, general groceries and stores, in increasing quantities. The exports encompass copra, sugar, rubber and bananas to the colonies.

At the present time the United States and Japan are also interested in the trade of Fiji, as they are in other South Sea centers, viz., Samoa and the Friendly Islands. Sugar of which there are almost unlimited supplies, plays a prominent part in the trade of Fiji. It is mostly shipped to New Zealand and Australia. Lack of shipping is severely felt, though Fiji itself has not suffered to the extent of some of the islands. Additional shipping, however, is necessary, and facilities in this direction would not only help to develop the Colony, but would prove a valuable asset to the South Pacific generally.

Consigns of the Pacific

Copra, sometimes referred to as the consols of the Pacific, is the staple industry, and is grown on every island; and there are thousands of acres which could be brought under cultivation for this produce in Fiji, Samoa, the Friendly Islands, and elsewhere.

Labor problems here, in the South Pacific, are as acute as in other parts of the world and constitute, in fact, a complex problem, which is taxing the resources of the authorities to the utmost. The Fijians, the Samoans, and the Tongans will not work and develop these islands as they should. Nature is too bountiful to them. Except when they want dresses, such as lava-lavas (the native dress), or to obtain imported foodstuffs, they will not work. Consequently, in bygone days it was necessary to import Indian and Chinese labor, which has worked very well. The chief difficulty today is, however, that colored labor is not obtainable, and development is retarded.

The only way to solve this difficult question is to import labor from, say, Java or China, or elsewhere, because a white man, it is said, cannot work in the tropics as these people do, and the natives themselves are indolent and cannot, therefore, be relied upon to work. The Dutch have found Java very useful in other parts of the tropics, and they would undoubtedly be of great use in Fiji; but experience has shown that Indians are the best of all. The Bishop of Polynesia and the Colonial Secretary of Fiji have been to India for the purpose of ascertaining what could be done in regard to the labor question, and their report is awaited with considerable interest. Given sufficient labor, the Fiji Islands would offer strong inducements to Britons generally to settle, with an excellent opportunity of advancement.

Labor Problems Serious

The labor problem is not peculiar to Fiji, but it applies also to Samoa (or the Navigator Islands), and the Tongan group (or Friendly Islands); and elsewhere, and is one which must seriously be faced in the near future by the imperial authorities if these possessions are to flourish.

Fiji is perfectly satisfied with its present form of government and does not want to be under the jurisdiction of Australia, any more than Samoa wants to be under the jurisdiction of New Zealand. Fiji is a crown colony, and hopes always to remain so, despite agitations that recur from time to time. Crown colony rule is the best for islands in the Pacific, as it seems to be for other colonies having large colored populations. It is interesting to record that more than one petition has been addressed to the imperial government from the Samoans and white people resident there, appealing to them to be administered from the old country. Crown colony rule has answered since the early seventies, when Fiji was ceded by King Cakobau, and it will be difficult to improve upon this form of government. It would, however, certainly be of mutual benefit if Colonial Office officials visited the crown colonies periodically as part of their duties. The imperial government is represented by the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, who also holds the office of Governor of Fiji.

The storm center has changed from Europe and the Atlantic to the Pacific, and at this stage it is not easy to rearrange the general scheme of things in this vast expanse of ocean until a more settled state of affairs prevails. There is, however, work to be done, and the re-grouping of the Pacific possessions must sooner or later be tackled as a whole. The old go-easy policy has served its ends, but the war showed in many ways how dependable countries were on free sea access, and the question of a general defense scheme of the Pacific must be taken in relationship with New Zealand and Australia. Some years ago

It was suggested that these two dominions should amalgamate for defense purposes, but the time was not ripe. Admiral Lord Jellicoe is now Governor of New Zealand, and it is more than likely that the defense of the Pacific occupies a large part of his thoughts. His observations, therefore, on the spot will be of high value.

A Fine Harbor

Suva harbor and the vicinity where the Renown called recently, can float the biggest ship in the British Navy or the world. This gives some idea of the vast possibilities of the Pacific islands from a defense point of view.

Germany knew the Pacific before the war, and had she gained the day, would undoubtedly have made amongst the South Pacific islands strong naval bases. The Vavau harbor of Tonga could comfortably accommodate the whole of the British fleet in safety, and aircraft only could molest it, Vavau being about 250 miles away from Fiji, or, in other words, within three hours by air. Japan is showing considerable interest toward Fiji and the neighboring islands commercially. Before the war Japanese in these islands were almost unknown; not so today. Is it for commercial motives only? These questions naturally arise in the minds of Britons who are miles away from their homeland, and when it is realized that the Asiatic is ruthlessly forging ahead, the question naturally arises, what steps will be taken by our people to home safeguard the interests of these pioneers, some from the old country and some from the colonies, who are spending their lives in these, the lonely outposts of the British Empire?

AIMS OF FREEMASONRY AS SEEN IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The bishops are becoming excellent exponents of the aims and objects of Freemasonry, and just at the present season those who are Freemasons, and the number is by no means a low one, are in great demand at the many Masonic church services which are being held up and down the country for various charitable purposes. Preaching a day or two since at Hordsey, at a service convened in aid of a local memorial, the Bishop of Willesden, a past grand chaplain of England, referred to the striking growth and development of Freemasonry of late years, and said that the history went back into ages long gone by and was not wholly known. The present era, of course, began some 200 years since with the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, when the representatives of the different lodges in the City of London met together and framed a new set of orders and rules. Freemasonry, he said, is not a secret society with signs, tokens, and passwords, but, in reality, is the revelation of the great secret of true and real brotherhood and unity. Ritual is only the external part of Freemasonry, and the order is based on the high ideal of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Freemasonry has been maligned and insulted as an atheistic organization, but he pointed out that no lodge could possibly be held without the book of the Sacred Law being opened. The ritual, too, is full of prayer and praise to Almighty God. The bishop went on to refer to the strife that at present existed in most countries of the world and suggested that Freemasonry with its ideal of brotherhood, could play a great part in solving the present difficulties. In the great problem of the eastern races versus the west Freemasonry, with its world-wide representations, might avert a terrible catastrophe.

With regard to the bishop's remarks as to the modern origin of Freemasonry, or, perhaps, it should be said, foundation, there has been much dispute for many years among Masonic scholars as to whether Sir Christopher Wren, the first Duke of Richmond, King Charles and others were or were not members of the order, some maintaining that the two first mentioned occupied positions analogous, in turn, to that of grand master, an office which was not, of course, created until the foundation of the first Grand Lodge in 1717. Some interesting discoveries have been made recently among the manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford which will put all doubt on one side and may establish the fact that these men did occupy the positions claimed for them by less skeptical brethren. The documents also include a manuscript ritual of the early eighteenth century which has never yet been printed.

BUDGET IN DAMASCUS REDUCED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria.—Much needed reforms are being carried out by the French authorities in Damascus and retrenchment is the order of the day. Decorative but useless functionaries are being dismissed. In the Ministry of Finance no less than 18 were found to be quite useless. Other departments have also been examined. The general budget was closely scrutinized, and in consequence it has been possible to reduce the proposed expenditure. This will all help to relieve the people of the heavy burden of taxation imposed by the former régime which was needed to maintain the "Court" and its more ornamental than useful functionaries.

THE C. C. WINANS CO. FUR STORE

22 West Fourth St.
DAYTON OHIO

POLITICAL GROUPS IN EASTERN SIBERIA

Reactionary Groups at Chita and Harbin Are Against Popular Party Representing the Majority of the Russian People

Previous articles on Eastern Siberia, from the pen of a special correspondent, appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on November 5, 11 and 24.

PEKING, China.—There are in reality only two political parties in Eastern Siberia, the reactionary and the popular; but the popular party includes men of various shades of political opinion from extreme radicalism to the mildest form of social democracy. The reactionary party continues to exercise an influence entirely disproportionate to its numbers and, it must also be said, to its qualifications.

It is centered around the Chinese Eastern Railway and the other Siberian railways, in all of which there continues to be a large body of office holders of whom those in higher position are people of good birth, whose those in inferior position do not dare to offend lest they should be dismissed. Harbin is the center of this group. In what is known to the Chinese as the Great Stone Building there are more than 2000 Russians in the employ of the Chinese Eastern Railway. At the head of the list stands the stately figure of General Horvath, who still retains his position as managing director, though for several months he has been living here at Peking. Next under him is Mr. Oustrugoff, who also spends most of his time in Peking, leaving the actual control of the railway in the hands of Mr. Kasakavitch. General Horvath and Mr. Oustrugoff are the recognized heads of the reactionary party in Harbin.

Group More or Less United

In Chita, General Semenov had around him another group of reactionaries who were more or less united with the Harbin group, although the methods of the two groups have been different. The Chita group placed its dependence wholly upon military strength, whereas the Harbin group relied upon political strategy and cunning. General Semenov was also supported in his reactionary military policy by Baron Ungen and by the forces under General Kappel, who had gathered around him a small remnant of forces from Omsk.

The popular party is composed of nearly all Russians in Siberia; perhaps 90 per cent would not be an overestimate. In Vladivostok the acknowledged head at the present time is Mr. Medvedeff, who is president of the provincial government. He is supported by a strong group of men such as General Boldareff, Mr. Vinogradoff and Mr. Zimmermann. In many respects the strongest man in Vladivostok is Mr. Nikiforoff, who is described as a man of education, refinement and culture. Mr. Medvedeff's political opinions, as expressed in addresses and newspaper interviews, shows him to be a man of peaceful tendencies and not inclined toward radical views or actions. He is a Cossack by birth, and was for many years a schoolmaster. Visitors from Vladivostok say that he is held in the highest esteem by all classes and is believed to be a man of unquestioned integrity of character. He is the most outstanding representative of the popular party in Eastern Siberia.

Master of the Workers

In Harbin, the popular leader is Mr. Poupkinski. He is a man of fiery disposition and radical tendencies, restless in manner and quick of speech. He has recently made several visits to Peking, but has failed to make any connections here. He is the undisputed master of the working classes of Harbin, and his counsel and advice are sought by the leaders at Vladivostok and Verkhne-Udinsk in all matters affecting the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The most prominent leader at Verkhne-Udinsk is the present commercial delegate to Peking, Mr. Yourin. In real influence he is probably outranked by Mr. Kretschnechokoff, who holds the nominal position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, though in reality he occupies the same position that Mr. Medvedeff does in Vladivostok. By reason of the proximity of Verkhne-Udinsk to Mongolia on the one side, and the Soviet center, Irkutsk, on the other, the provisional government in this place has come to have an influence in eastern Siberia out of all proportion to the importance of its commercial or political standing. The leaders here are much more radical in their views than in any other part of the proposed new republic, and approach more nearly to the type found in the Soviet Government in Moscow.

Federation Proposed

The plans of all these leaders of the popular party contemplate the taking over of the railway powers held by

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
of Critical Taste
Kehm's Walk-Over
BOOT SHOP
29 S. Main St., Dayton, Ohio

SHOES
WOMEN'S MISSES'
BOYS' and GIRLS'
W. F. OELMAN & CO.
MAIN AT FOURTH DAYTON, OHIO

members of the reactionary party, and secondly, of joining together in the formation of a Far Eastern Republic. It is not intended that this Far Eastern Republic shall be separate from Russia, but that it shall have some form of federation with the future Russian Government. Whether the federation shall be modeled on the precedent of the relationship established between Cuba and the United States or shall be similar to that of the South African Republic toward Great Britain is being carefully discussed by the leaders. According to the opinions of those who have passed through Peking, the main desire is that the Far Eastern Republic shall remain Russian in ideals and character; that it shall be an independent government; but that its independence shall not sever it from some form of intimate relationship with the central government in Russia. All branches of the popular party are united in this desire, no matter how much they may be separated by other forms of political opinion. The reactionary party is opposed to this republic, and is even willing to go so far as to ally itself with imperialistic Japan, if by doing so it can defeat the formation of a democratic type of government.

IRISH INCOME TAX RECORDS DESTROYED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—It is reported that the revenue from income tax in Ireland to the British Treasury during the current and subsequent years is likely to be much less than estimated. Raids on inland revenue offices and the burning of papers and records have proved a serious handicap to the inland revenue and income tax officials. They have, in many cases, been deprived of the aid of returns and statistical records which are invaluable as checks, and for the purpose of accurate assessments.

This situation has resulted in the regarding of routine work and in many instances the officials are endeavoring to work on incomplete information and inadequate returns. Added to this difficulty the officials are faced with unlimited refusals to pay income tax. The Nationalists refuse payment on the grounds that should they do so they would be penalized by the Sinn Féiners. Others threaten to refer the matter to the local representatives of the republican government.

Information has been received by income tax collectors that less activity on their part will accord more with public feeling. The result of this is confusion and difficulty which threatens to increase. Even Unionists and Loyalists are refusing to pay income tax on the grounds that the British Government is unable to afford them the protection for which they pay. Some public and private companies have refused to make returns of employees' salaries. It is understood that Dail Eireann is considering the matter and that important developments may be expected during the present financial year.

RECASTING POLITICAL POLICIES IN BALKANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—Although nothing in the way of an official communication has been made on the subject of the recent reports announcing the engagement of Princess Elizabeth of Rumania to George, Duke of Sparta, the oldest son of the exiled King of Greece, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, learns on good authority that all negotiations have now been concluded and that a contract between the two royal families has been duly signed. The delicacy of the situation thus created is obvious, particularly in view of King Constantine's well-known reluctance to regard all other occupants of the Greek throne as merely temporary monarchs pending the return of himself and his son. Furthermore, the recasting of political policies in the Balkans has had the result of throwing Greece and Rumania into closer relationship. Prince George is at present actually in Rumania.

It is, therefore, interesting to learn that a clause has been inserted in the contract to the effect that under no circumstances is the pending marriage to be employed to further political ends. This, it may be assumed, is a compromise reached by the Queen of Rumania and Take Jonescu on the one hand, and the French Government on the other; and it reflects both the French antipathy to Constantine and the strength of the close relationship which has sprung up of late between French and Rumanian policy.

THE
HOUSE OF
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
FOR MEN
IN
DAYTON

Metropolitan
J. H. MARGOLIS, Pres.
LUDLOW AT FOURTH
DAYTON, O.

NATIONAL PLANS IN AIRCRAFT TRADE

While Britain Leaves Trade to Individual Firms, France and Italy Have Organized Missions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—If faith in the future of flying is to be measured by the efforts being made by Great Britain, America, France, Italy, and Germany to secure markets for aircraft in countries of both hemispheres, there is an abundance of it. By some countries the efforts consist of special aviation "missions," such as those sent, at great cost, to Japan by France and Italy. Great Britain leaves the matter to individual firms, and much has been done by the firms of Vickers, Handley Page, and others. At the moment, it looks as if the "mission" were the better scheme, for there are evidences that by this methodical process the French aviation industry is gaining ground in countries where Great Britain immediately after the war seemed firmly established.

In British effort, apart from the debatable question as to whether subsidies are, or are not, desirable and wholesome, and apart from questions as to how far the state should concern itself with commercial matters, there is evident a lack of understanding and sympathy between the government and the new and delicate industry of aviation. The Air Ministry itself has been praiseworthy in its farseeing legislation for flying, through its regulations governing aircraft construction, its survey of empire air routes, and its recent aeroplane and seaplane competitions.

A Heavy Handicap

A splendid opportunity for advertising the good qualities of British aircraft was, however, lost—wantonly thrown away in fact—in the judges' report on the aeroplane tests (the large and small land types). By withholding the first prize in the large aeroplane class, and by declaring an opinion that a lack of radical change and design is observable, the Air Ministry gave foreign competitors a magnificent peg on which to hang propaganda in favor of their own aircraft, and created an impression which the British aircraft industry will find it hard to remove without the expenditure of much energy and means.

Throughout the industry in all countries the declaration caused the utmost astonishment. French and Italian aircraft manufacturers are amazed at this extraordinary proceeding, and more than one have expressed condolence with their British confreres. The bad impression has been completely neutralized by the awards in the "amphibian" division, in which actually the amount of prize money offered has been exceeded. This concerns a separate class of aircraft.

Stiff Regulations

The declaration was the more inexplicable in view of the fact that the competing aircraft were at least as good as any made abroad, and that British aircraft has to comply with very stiff regulations concerning structural details, factors of safety, and so on, to which foreign aircraft builders are not tied. One can imagine the praise that the American or the French Government would have bestowed upon the designs, the construction, and the performance of American or French aircraft had these been the subject of national competitions; all the world would have been invited to agree that these were the best on the market.

The declaration of the Air Ministry came at a most unfortunate moment, when a very keen struggle is being waged in various countries between the representatives of the various aircraft industries. Already Great Britain had lost ground in Japan, where a French aviation mission had been successful in securing Japanese

support of French aircraft for the Japanese Army, for the equipment of which France has secured a virtual monopoly.

Great Britain would have been completely ousted but for the tradition which still leads the Japanese Navy to look to Britain, rather than to any other country, for guidance, with the result that for Japanese naval aircraft Great Britain will be responsible. In China, Britain still has the chief opportunity, owing to the concessions granted some time ago to Messrs. Vickers and Handley Page. Great Britain has been losing ground in South America and the West Indies; but it may be expected that Canada will soon have something to say in the matter of air lines to and in these regions.

Opportunities for Development

As an example of the opportunities for aircraft development ready to hand may be mentioned that provided by the immense amount of commercial cabling between North and South America. There are an average of 30,000 cables a week, at the rate of half a dollar a word, between north and south, and it is pointed out that for the conveyance of "aerograms" a line of aircraft flying between Valparaiso and Key West could secure a big revenue. With something like three weeks for an ordinary journey between New York and Valparaiso, moreover, a saving amounting to 14 days or more could be effected; and such a saving, where the discounting of bills of exchange is at issue, would mount up to figures that should justify aircraft transport even more than ordinary mail-carrying.

It would mean a big organization, needless to say. But it is precisely such matters as these that the more farseeing of the aircraft transport companies are now considering. At the moment the proposition has scarcely been formulated to the conviction of capitalists, owing to the pressure of so many other problems; but that this will come, saving the occurrence of some grave world trouble in the very near future, is certain.

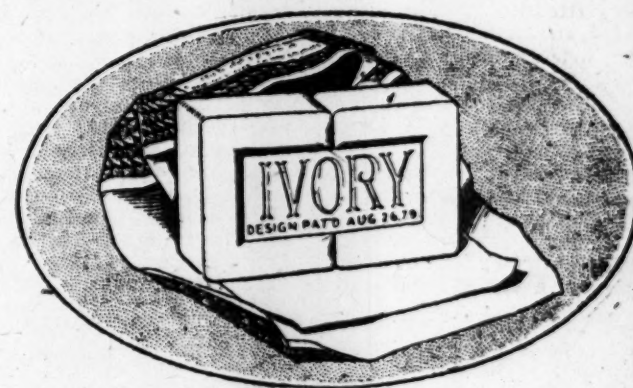
WHAT TRAFALGAR DAY MEANS TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The annual commemoration of the Battle of Trafalgar, which takes the form in London of decorating the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square, is more than an act of homage to one man, however glorious his career. In the eyes of the British Nation Horatio Nelson stands for the embodiment of the British navy, and it is the essential qualities of that navy, so splendidly upheld at the Battle of Trafalgar, which has caused the date of that conflict to be celebrated year after year for the last 115 years.

This idea was further brought out by the conjunction of memorials to Nelson with others to the heroes who so gloriously carried on the tradition of the British Navy during the Great War. Some of them were personal tributes while others paid homage to a certain battleship or submarine, and still others to a particular branch of the senior service, the most striking example of the latter being a model of a submarine composed entirely of chrysanthemums, dedicated to the officers and men of the submarine service.

The branches of the Navy League all over the British Empire were conspicuous with their offerings, which came from Australia, South Africa, to the Empire," said Mr. Clarke.



Every Virtue

We think it is impossible for any one not to like Ivory Soap. Ivory possesses every virtue soap can possess and does everything that soap can do.

Its purity and mildness are the result of using the highest grade ingredients, carefully refined and skillfully combined.

Its lather is copious, thick, soft. It cleanses perfectly and rinses easily.

Ivory will give you, in our judgment, more all-round satisfaction than any soap you have ever used, no matter what the price.

IVORY SOAP 99 44/100 % PURE

Ivory Soap Flakes is genuine Ivory Soap in flake form for washing silks, woollens, laces, linens and all delicate fabrics. Ask your grocer.



RUSSIAN PEASANTS' POLITICAL STATUS

Power of the People Is Growing and Will Outlast Bolshevism and All the Personalities Now Leading That Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—That there is a power arising in Russia which will outlast Bolshevism and will remain when all the personalities now standing out from the confusion of Russian affairs are gone from public memory, is the conviction of Alexis Aladin, the representative of General Wrangel in Europe. This power is the growing political standing of the Russian peasant, stated Mr. Aladin to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in a conversation recently, and if the desire to see a cause succeed were sufficient guarantee of its success then there could be no gainsaying his opinion. General Wrangel's representative has been long associated with the cause of the peasant in Russia. For 21 years he was an exile from his country, being at variance with the Tsarist régime governing the country, but after the revolution, he returned from the western front to find Mr. Kerensky and Mr. Korniloff at the head of affairs. He was a member of the Duma and represented the Party of Toil, often confused with the Labor Party but in reality the party of the peasant worker. The Bolshevik outbreak drove Mr. Aladin away from the center of Russian things into the territory of the Don Cossacks, and now, in addition to being the representative of General Wrangel, he is representing the Union of Peasants of South Russia and the Don Cossack government.

Anti-Bolshevik Peasantry

The part the peasant has played in the anti-Bolshevik movements of South Russia was outlined to the Christian Science Monitor representative by Mr. Aladin. No movement which neglects to take the peasant into consideration can endure, is his considered opinion. In this respect there is nothing lacking in the government that General Wrangel has organized, it is claimed, and the details of the progress of that organization show how dependent that leader is upon the cultivators of the soil. One of General Wrangel's first acts on being chosen to succeed General Denikin in the South Russian command was to come to an agreement with the Cossacks.

The Cossack territories have always had a modified form of home rule, even under the Tsarist régime, but the fact that St. Petersburg appointed the Don Ataman, or chief official, indeed made home rule a mere form. Now the Ataman is chosen by the "circle" or elders of the area and can be deposed by the same agency; and this complete form of home rule, Mr. Aladin claims, is the only good thing that has come to the Cossacks as a result of the revolution. An agreement, then, was arrived at between General Wrangel and the Cossack territories by which he was placed in command of their troops. The agreement was signed by General Wrangel, on the one hand, and on the other by the Don Ataman, the Kuban Ataman, and the Terak Ataman. The Astrakhan Ataman was not chosen at that time, but the signature of the Don Ataman was added on his behalf.

This concluded, General Wrangel turned his attention to the position of the peasant, and in this connection The Christian Science Monitor representative was reminded that up-to-date military problems had naturally prevented full attention being given to political and domestic reform. However, some progress has been made.

Securing Title Deeds

No system of securing the land to the Russian peasant, Mr. Aladin explained, can hope to endure unless the legal title to the land is made over to him. Mere confiscation or forcible seizure is liable to involve the holder in serious consequences with a change of régime. Therefore, General Wrangel had concluded an agreement with the peasants whereby they secure the title deeds to their land in return for a fifth of the average produce of the land during the 10 years previous to the war, this payment to go on for the next 25 years. The produce may be delivered either to the owner of the land, or to a representative of the government, or to the local vonost land committee, which is drawn from a group of 14 or 15 villages, but through whatever channel it may go, the produce goes to the state eventually, and the recompensing of the owner is a matter that rests between the state and the owner, not between the peasant and the owner.

General Wrangel's first point of policy, then had been the securing of land to the peasant. His next aim was to secure to them self-government. He had, therefore, established a system of local vonost zemstvos of bodies for the administration of areas, comprising about 15 villages, throughout the territory for which he is responsible. Then, just as there are district land committees, including 20 to 40 vonost land committees, so there are district zemstvos bearing the same relation to the vonost zemstvos as the district land committee does to the vonost land committee.

One and Indivisible

Further than this, General Wrangel has permitted the peasants to organize themselves into the peasants union, which has for its program the acquirement of land on the basis of property and the union of Russia into a one and indivisible whole. Thus, as Mr. Aladin explained, there is no sym-

pathy between the aims of the Communists and those of the peasants union in respect to the ownership of land, either in the method of acquiring it or in the tenure of it when secured.

Coming to the question of the extra-Russian relations of General Wrangel's government and the economic position of the territory it now controls, Mr. Aladin explained that the monetary system is finally broken. Currency is non-effective as a means of carrying on trade, which is now only possible on the basis of exchanging goods for goods. In order that the whole of the needs of the population may be met a financial group is required that is well in touch with manufacturers, and the operations of this group, acting as an intermediary between Russia and other countries, will be backed by the guarantee of General Wrangel's government. Mr. Aladin is at present engaged in forming this group and as a guarantee of good faith, Russian wheat is already lying at Marseilles with which to begin work. After 20 per cent is given up to the government by the peasant in return for his land, the remaining 80 per cent is divided equally between the peasant and the government and the latter is, therefore, able to guarantee the maintenance of the export trade.

Approaching Coal Area

The military operations of General Wrangel's forces are taking them gradually into the Donet coal area and coal and oil, it is expected, will be available. Before these products can be exported, materials for repairs to tanks, engines, and other transport must be obtained by barter, for the dearth of any products but those from the soil is almost complete in South Russia.

The political and military policy of General Wrangel's government, as explained to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is favorable to the resumption of trade on the basis of barter, even though the condition of the country may not permit of the complex financial operations customary to other countries, in the near future. The military policy may be summed up briefly as the attempt to consolidate the territory already held by the establishment of strong bases and such measures as will prevent cavalry raids. No swift advance on Moscow or Petrograd is contemplated by which the population of Russia may be turned from Bolshevism with the sword, and whatever advance is taking place is in the direction of districts the possession of which will improve the condition of the country by providing greater resources.

The Bolsheviks consider the coming winter is more favorable to their plans than to General Wrangel's and an attack by their forces, made more formidable by the liberation of large forces from the Polish front, is expected, but not before December. General Budenny's cavalry was the only force of that quality taken from General Wrangel's front to oppose the Poles. Mr. Aladin states, so that there is little improvement expected in the quality of the forces opposing General Wrangel. Whatever the numbers that may be sent against them General Wrangel's men have no other alternative but to fight, in Mr. Aladin's estimation.

No Disarmament

On the other hand, General Wrangel desires a cessation of warfare and is willing to conclude an armistice with the Bolsheviks. These terms, which have been briefly summarized in a recent cable to The Christian Science Monitor, were outlined by Mr. Aladin. It is an essential condition that there shall be no disarmament. Disarmament, in the opinion of the South Russian people, would be the prelude to extinction. Incidentally in seven months a force has been raised whose number runs into six figures. Ukraine and the Cossack lands, it is further laid down, must be left outside the boundaries of Soviet Russia and left free to come to an agreement between themselves. On the other hand, General Wrangel's government is willing to send representatives to the constituent assembly of representatives of all Russia, the convocation of which would put Bolshevism to the test of peace.

Finally, in answer to critics who have cast doubts upon the democratic policy of General Wrangel's government, and have whispered the words, "reactionary" and "imperialist," in connection with it, Mr. Aladin pointed to his own record in the past, an exile for more than 20 years from Tsarist Russia, as sufficient refutation of the opinion that he would be the representative of a reactionary government.

SATURDAY WORK OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Early in September, New South Wales members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Boilermakers Union, the Sheet Metal Workers Union, and the Stovemakers Union held stop-work meetings and decided to inaugurate forthwith a 44-hour week instead of the 48 hours previously worked under industrial awards. This meant that there would be no work on Saturdays. The boilermakers almost to a man came out, but numbers of members of the other unions remained at work. The Sheet Metal Workers decided against a strike. On the following Monday the strikers returned to work. Employers, however, refused to admit them except on the understanding that they would work for the hours specified in the award. A written undertaking to that effect was required from them, and the majority signed it. A minority, however, alleged that this new and unauthorized requirement was a violation of the award. The men who refused to subscribe to it were not allowed to work.

SECRET CITY IS NO LONGER UNDER YOKE

Advent of Spaniards Said to Be Real Liberation for Sheshuan, the People Being Oppressed by the Hill Tribesmen

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco.—Apart from its want of artistic richness and elaboration, which has already been noted, the plainness and simplicity of its houses both interior and exterior, Sheshuan, the "secret" city, "mysterious" and the "holy" city, according to the various appellations that have been given to it, has a quite unexpectedly poor appearance. It is infinitely modest and its people are the humblest conceivable. Very meek, indeed, are they in all their manners; their humility, which is something more than courtesy, is carried to an extreme, and these characteristics are somewhat accentuated by their countenances, which show the result of life in a city that, owing to its being so much closed in by the surrounding mountains, being veritably, as some have described it, a little pot scraped out in the bosom of hills, gets less than a proper share of sunlight. Yet the features of the people are fine and might be called distinguished.

The Overlooking Brigands

There is a curious and real explanation for their excessive humility and deference; they are people who all their lives and through the centuries that they have lived here from one generation to another have had a fear hanging upon them, and that is of raids by the tribesmen of the surrounding hills. These mountain men of the Ajamas have always kept a particularly keen eye on Sheshuan, and have raided the place when they have considered it to be to their advantage to do so, and not only have they kept a close watch on the comings and goings of the inhabitants, but, of course, they have had their spies in the place to give them information upon the possessions, regular and recently acquired, of the people.

When a caravan has arrived at Sheshuan the fact has been carefully noted by the overlooking brigands, so also when there was news that one of the chauns, as they are being called, had become enriched. At the first opportunity the men of the hills came down and took what they could get. The chauns have, therefore, found it to their advantage to preserve the utmost secrecy about their affairs, to dissemble, and to appear poorer and more miserable than what they really were. They have affected a poverty of which they were by no means always possessed, and they have held themselves in secret to the utmost, at the same time cultivating that servility in manners that is such a striking and unexpected feature of this community.

They have been living all this time under the yoke of the tribesmen of the hills, and the advent of the Spaniards is spoken of in many parts as a real liberation for them. Thus it will be realized that an absolute distinction must be drawn between the Chauns and their city and the tribesmen who have taken advantage of it in every way and made it their key position, defending it to the last and only disappearing from its immediate vicinity when the Spaniards came on.

Descended From Moors

The chief industries of the place seem to have been the preparation of oil, the manufacture of silks, and agriculture, but except the last named all have been carried on in a rather primitive and rough manner. The oil they have made has been very crude and not at all refined, and the making of silks has been conducted in obscure rooms by patient Chauns on small contrivances made of cane and strings. But on the agricultural side, Sheshuan, with its abundant water supply from the surrounding hills, has thriven and become splendid. Its fruit and floral riches are glorious, and it is these which have attracted the admiration of the one or two travelers who in their temerity in the past approached near the city but feared to go farther. The olives that are grown here are fine, equal to the best produced in Andalusia.

There are about 8000 people living in this place. One of its quarters is actually given the name of "Andalusia," and it is remarked that a fair proportion of the inhabitants are descended from Moors who came this way when expelled from Cordoba. The streets assume a new and splendid appearance in the evenings, when the inhabitants turn out into them and pace up and down, happy in their talk. On such occasions they carry in their hands the prettiest of little lanterns, in all the nicest colors and cleverly made. It has been remarked that these are the only pretty novelties that the Spaniards have discovered on their entry into the city.

Actions of the Jews

The Jews appear to have had a rather bad time in Sheshuan, but all that they say is not to be believed. When General Berenguer entered a number of them came up to him, fell upon their knees and began to kiss his hands and feet, at the same time lamenting and making appeals to him. The general knows all about these Moorish situations, and duly gave instructions to the Baja of Sheshuan that for the future he should allow the Jews to wear their slippers, which they were not permitted to do in front of the mesquitas, carrying them about with them in their hands. Other dress restrictions were imposed on them. When the news was spread that the Jewish community was to be allowed to wear its slippers on all occasions

and as it listed, it could hardly be believed, and many were the praises rendered of the good Spaniards who had come to Sheshuan for the joy of the Jews. But the Jews have the Sheshuan characteristics of humility in an enhanced degree.

The Jews have their own quarter in Sheshuan, called the Mellah. It is walled off and entrance is gained to it by a tiny little door. A party of Spaniards who were making their first curious inspection of the city found a Jew to take them there. The Jew knocked at the little door, calling out "Open! The Spaniards are here!" The door was opened and the party entered not into any sort of vestibule, as they had expected, but direct into the street, a very narrow and crowded street and the only one in the quarter. Here there were many displays of Jewish habits, customs, dress and all the rest. A crowd of the people surged round the visitors, fawning upon them with the most effusive expressions of gratitude for the liberation that they said had been brought to them. "Welcome! Welcome! Thanks, Spaniards! Long live Queen Isabel! Long live Spain! Many thanks! You have saved us!" And so forth.

"No Spoons"

At this stage the Spaniards remembered that they were short of spoons with which to eat the food they had collected for their own party—interpreters, newspaper men, and various accompaniments of the army—and so asked the Jews if they had any with which they could supply them. The Jews at once adopted a new attitude. They bewailed their miserable lot and said they had none. "No, señors, the Jews have no spoons; the Moors have taken them all away from us," they said. The Spaniards laughed at this extraordinary statement. But they persisted in their declaration that there was no such thing as a spoon in their quarter. "Very well, then," said the Spaniards, "if you have no spoons to give us, you will have to cease wearing the slippers." Some of the Jews began to make a show of removing their beloved slippers, when one, who seemed a rabbi, intervened, saying, "Stop! We can give you some. How many do you want?" "Thirty or forty," was the answer. The man bowed his head with a show of sadness, saying, "We have not more than six." "How many families of you are there in the quarter?" a Spaniard asked, and the answer was, "Thirty." "Then," said the Spaniard, "do you mean to tell us that you have only six spoons for your 30 families?" "The Moors have taken them all away from us," the Jew answered. In due course the six spoons were forthcoming and the Spaniards took them, saying they would return them later. But they needed more, and must have them. A Jew then said he could take them to a shop where they might buy them. He did so, the shop being kept by a Moor who had to be got out of bed for the occasion. After the spoons had been bought and the transaction completed, a brief conversation between the Moor and the Jew was overheard. The commission was being settled.

The Jewish women in this quarter are given pretty names, such as "Deseada Felicidad," "Sahara," "Sol Bello," "Clara Luna" and "Flor de Azahar."

PROVISIONS OF NEW IRISH FORESTRY ACT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The nineteenth annual report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland has just been issued showing how its annual income of £190,000 has been spent. Agricultural purposes alone absorbed £124,000, the £55,000 being reserved for technical instruction, and £10,000 for fisheries. During the academic year 1918-1919, 258 students attended the Royal College of Science. In addition to these there were three research students. As a result of the war there was a temporary decline in the attendance of readers at the National Library of Ireland. Many valuable additions have been made to this library. Visits to the Museum of Science and Art showed an increase from the previous year of nearly 24,000 and many of these were serious students.

There is a growing demand for home-grown timber, consequent on the reduction of supplies from abroad during the war, which demonstrates the inadequate provision hitherto made for the encouragement of forestry. The reconstructive committee, therefore, has turned its attention in this direction and the result of an investigation has been given effect to in the Forestry Act which came into force on September 1, 1919. The Forestry Act provides for the formation of a forestry fund amounting to £3,500,000 during the next 10 years and the appointment of eight commissioners whose duty it will be to promote the interest of forestry and its developments, and the production and supply of timber. The powers and duties of the Agricultural Department are to be transferred to these commissioners. To assist them in their duties under the act provision is made for the appointment of four consultative committees, one of which will deal with Ireland.

Forbes & Wallace, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Consult
The Gift Granny
Chimney Corner
(2nd Floor)

The object of this service is to solve the problem of what to give by obtaining from your friends lists of just the gifts they wish to receive without revealing your name to them.
No Charge Is Made for This Service

IRRIGATION PLANS ON MURRAY RIVER

Prohibition Feeling in Australia, However, Is Having Disquieting Effect on Grape Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—A member of the South Australian Government has been touring in the Murray irrigation areas and has made arrangements for an extension of the scheme by which the repatriated soldiers are employed getting their own blocks ready. Clearing and planting are going on apace, as South Australia hopes to settle all its repatriated men in this great fertile valley of the Murray. The river is being locked according to plans drawn up some years ago by Major Johnston of the United States, and pumping plants will be installed to feed the numerous irrigation channels. Considerable prosperity is following intense culture, and the State Government announces that when all the soldiers are on their blocks, and production is in full swing, a new and wealthy province will have been added to the State.

Immense Possibilities

Latest statistics show that the fruit from well-established settlements of Renmark and Mildura on the Murray is worth well over £1,000,000, and that there are immense possibilities for further development. The soldiers have been allotted some of the richest lands in Australia and, if they go the right way about it, they should make small fortunes out of the enterprise.

The £1,000,000 production from Renmark and Mildura is wrested from an irrigated area of slightly over 20,000 acres and supports a resident population of about 13,000 people. Practically only the surface of the Murray country has been scratched. Prior to this "wedding of land and water," as an expert stated recently, the country was fit for only pastoral purposes with a carrying capacity of a little more than a sheep to 20 acres, if that.

Australia May Be Dry

The cultivation of wine grapes is a feature of operations. Some of the blocks already have the vines on them but the prohibition sentiment which is being felt all over Australia is having a disquieting effect. Deputations from temperance societies have warned the government that Australia is going to be a "dry" country in the course of a few years, but the authorities have refused to listen to the prediction.

So the planting of wine grapes is proceeding and the soldiers are petitioning the government to guarantee them compensation in the event of prohibition leading to the uprooting of the vines. The Ministers, however, are not yet apprehensive, although a petition with nearly 59,000 signatures has been presented to the state Legislature asking for a referendum on the liquor question and with that weight of public opinion behind it, there is a feeling among the reformers that the politicians will give way. In the meantime it is significant that the government is looking around elsewhere for land for the soldiers.

In the controversy which has taken place, prohibition advocates point out to Parliament that the drink bill of Australia is increasing to an ominous extent. In 1919, they explain, the revenue from spirits, wine and beer, reached \$5,416,830, or as much as £1,250,000 more than in 1918. The consumption of these liquors in the Commonwealth in 1918 was estimated at £20,545,500 equal to £4 3s. 3d. per head of the population, against £17,863,000 in 1917 or only £3 13s. 3d. On all sides it is agreed that prohibition was never nearer than today.

\$10.00 Buys a Pair of Haynes Shoes

Your choice of an entire stock of shoes that formerly sold for \$12.00 to \$16.00.

ARCH SUPPORT SHOES EXCEPTED

Haynes & Company
INC.
ALWAYS RELIABLE
946-948 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

"All the Comforts of Home"

For a Limited Time Only
With a Purchase of Any
Cabinet Model of the Pathe
Phonograph

\$25 WORTH OF
RECORDS FREE

The Flint & Brickett
Company
427-429 Main Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Woman's Shop SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

New Modes in
Velveteen and Chiffon
Velvet Dresses
\$25 to \$75

MAKE THE
Third National Bank
YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"
Springfield, Mass.

Where There Is Justice, Co-operation, Economy and Energy
There Is Service

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK CITY 34th Street

7 Clearance Sales

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Reductions will be made at time of purchase

Entire Stock of
Men's Winter Oxfords
and High Shoes
Reduced 33 1-3%

(Second Floor)

Entire Stock of
Linens
Reduced 25%

Bed Linen, Table Linens, Decorative Linens, Towels and
Towelings, Madeira, Italian and Japanese Linens.

We reserve the right to limit quantities.

(Second Floor)

Our Entire Stock of
Blankets
Reduced 25%

All Blankets, Comfortables and Bed Spreads
Steamer Rugs and Automobile Rugs.

We reserve the right to limit quantities.

(Second Floor)

Entire Stock of
Writing Paper
Reduced 25%

Entire stock of American made and Imported Writing
Papers, Correspondence Cards and Envelopes. They may
be purchased boxed, by the pound or in quire lots.

(Main Floor)

Entire Stock of
Woolen Dress and
Coat Materials
Reduced 25%

Imported Coatings and Suitings, Plaid and Check
Suitings and Skirtings, Broadcloth Suiting, Navy Blue
Tricotine and Serge.

(Second Floor)

Entire Stock of
Cotton Dress Fabrics
Reduced 33 1-3%

Imported White Dress Voiles, Novelty Printed Dress
Voiles, Imported French Crepe and Renaissance Batiste,
Ginghams, French Challis, Imported Dotted Swiss.

(Second Floor)

Entire Stock of
Upholstery Goods and
Cretonnes
Reduced 33 1-3%

Damasks, Oriental and Striped Tapestries, Crafts-
man's Canvas, Armures, Imported and Domestic Cre-
tonnes, and all plain and figured Drapery Silks.

(Fifth Floor)

No Mail or Phone Orders.
No C. O. D.'s, Exchanges or Returns.

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Parisienne and Her Costumes

Modes and moods, fashions and fancies, are linked together more closely than the ordinary onlooker supposes. Given a concert, an afternoon party, a restaurant, or any place in Paris where people congregate, and it becomes evident that bright colors are banished from the wardrobe of the well-dressed woman this winter; costumes of black, dark brown and dark blue prevail with almost monotonous regularity.

Evening dresses, however, lean toward the opposite extreme. A perfect revelry of oriental tones and hues are welded together in the few odd lengths of shimmering brocade and beads and net, which go to make up the gala toilettes displayed by the mannequins who glide about the gilded salons of fashionable couturiers, displaying creations to intending purchasers. Dress "expositions," as they call them here, have become social functions, and are taken quite seriously. About 50 to 100 women sit round one of the vast salons of a famous artist in clothes, and silently, nay solemnly, consider each model worn by each mannequin as she meanders past. It is often asserted that the Parisienne is the best-dressed woman in the world; a solution of the secret may lie in her infinite capacity for taking pains, which is one definition of genius.

A Frenchwoman will go from one dressmaker to another at the momentary seasons of the year, carefully and most deliberately weighing the relative advantages of the models exhibited before finally placing her orders. Before setting out she has invariably decided what she wants, and therefore inevitably finds it; whereas the less alert are led astray by side issues, by the prettiness of the dress or mantle, instead of its appropriateness to her style, her needs or her environment. These will-o'-the-wisps of the unwary shopper do not deceive the Parisienne on the war path of winter buying, and her eventual selection is usually as successful as it is useful.

In these days of inflated prices many a woman who formerly ordered half a dozen dresses at once is contented with two or three, and wears them all the time. She does not rush out to buy special clothes in a hurry for a special occasion, but wears continuously with grace and charm the well-considered garment of her choice. The husband's help is even sometimes invoked. A typical "Darby and Joan" were seen the other day carefully examining a fur coat, considering the pros and cons, and more particularly the commercial value of the article.

In the France of former days clothes were a question of the deepest social importance. In the bourgeoisie a man of a certain social position was expected to dress his wife according to an accepted standard, and every degree in the social scale was manifested in the apparel. Much of this has now disappeared, and only a practiced Parisian eye can perceive the barriers; the tendency is everywhere toward greater freedom of thought and consequently more individuality in costume. All the fashions of today reflect this idea. Everywhere there is less slavish observance of modes, and a more intelligent adaptation of effects. Certain names of well-known houses are still used to conjure with; but numberless smaller lights shine in their own firmament, and dress the discriminating women who leave the plateau of display to the less well advised.

"Doing Over" the Sewing Machine

Happily there is nothing in our homes nowadays that may not come under the sway of the home beautifier. Even the sewing machine, our pet "white elephant," decoratively speaking, is at last on the point of yielding to artistic transformation. No longer need it be trundled into dark closets, behind screens, under couch covers—anywhere to be out of sight.

The manufacturer may have done his best—or his worst—to debar the sewing machine from that honored place in the household, which was once held so gracefully by the spinning wheel; but for all that, as modern wielders of paint brushes have discovered, the sewing machine may do its humble part in the general plan of furnishing.

In the first place its "golden oak" must go. And what is simpler? A few drops of "varnish remover," a little scraping and rubbing, and it is gone. If the machine happens to reside in a strictly modern apartment, brilliant as to color scheme, it must submit to a coat or two of vivid paint—orange, blue, canary yellow, apple green—the possibilities are many. And when that is done, it may be improved further by means of simple decoration, such as stenciled lines for flowers or conventional designs.

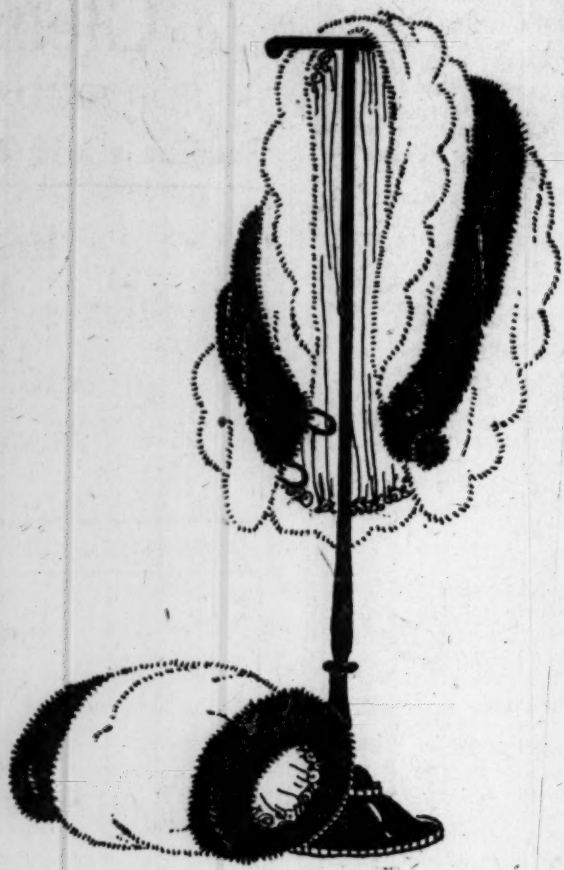
If the machine's habitat is of a more conservative order—a quiet upper hall perhaps, or an old-fashioned bed-chamber, there are still possibilities in paint. There are ivories or blacks, dull grays or blues, any one of which will harmonize charmingly with a more staid type of interior.

The "golden oak" removed, there is nothing inherently ugly about the sewing machine. It must be admitted that its iron base is inclined to be ornate; but if that is painted, too, its objectionable features will be softened as to be almost non-apparent. As for the "ill-greased" brass or tin drawer handles—they will easily give place to attractive knobs of wood or of glass.

When all that is finished, the sewing machine may take its stand, un-

abashed, in whatever part of the house it may be called upon to do its work. It will need no apologies or excuses, for its chastened exterior will conform with any reasonable plan of household furnishing.

for this goes extremely well with plush. Gray plush with powder-blue ribbon velvet, or golden plush with brown ribbon, are combinations which would work out successfully. Linings, of course, play an important part in



A new shoulder cape and muff

Plush Stoles and Shoulder Wraps

Some very cozy-looking little shoulder wraps for winter may be made of the new silk plushes which seem more beautiful than ever this year, and, if imitation can be called an art, they certainly have reached an extraordinarily high level in this direction, for they so closely resemble some of the furs that it is not easy to detect them even at close range. One cannot help wondering if these beautiful materials would not have appealed to us just as much had they been presented to us simply as "plushes," in all their various colors and textures, rather than as imitation pelts, just as one wonders if the vegetarian's "mock chicken" really tastes any more appetizing on account of its name; however, this is a point which does not concern us greatly at the moment. What does concern us is that here we have at our disposal a beautiful plush edition of "moleskin," "beaver," "golden fitch," "beal musquash," "baby lamb," "chinchilla" and "astrakhan," and it is our privilege to use them to the best possible advantage.

Most of this plush is 52 inches wide,

the fashioning of these wraps. Flowered silks always look dainty and charming, and some with very narrow multi-colored stripes are effective, too. Linings of gauged nylon, either flowered or plain, are delightful, and some pretty shot effects can be obtained by putting one color over another. One can also buy some very dainty little floral edgings made of ribbon or chiffon with which to finish off the edge where the lining is attached to the stole.

As to muffs, they are neither very large nor very small, a rather moderate-sized bolster shape seeming somewhat of a favorite at present.

From Boots to Brogues

They were high white shoes, bench-made, with brogue lines and stitching. Good shoes, once—why not once more? The chief objection was the tops. These weren't high enough for present styles, and they never had fit well. If only they were oxfords, now—and here was the solution. A repair shop, obeying explicit instructions, returned them with tops removed and the shoes bound, to prevent stretching, at the correct oxford height—in this case, at the sixth eye-



A plush stole and muff

so that a yard would make a fish-shaped shoulder wrap and muff, and there would probably be some pieces over for a bag or a band round a hat. These fish-wraps are very easy to make and require very little shaping. In fact, it is surprising how nicely quite a straight piece will "go" with just rounded corners, and fastened on one side of the waist with a clip, or a loop, and a plush button.

They can be made in various ways, however. Some have little shaped turnover collars with scalloped edges, and some are decorated with bands of plush of another kind, such as black "baby lamb" with a "beaver" or "chinchilla" collar and border, or a creamy plush with seal brown. The straight stoles, too, are very much worn, and these are not quite so long and rather wider than formerly; these, again, may be made of one plush and bordered all round with another kind, having, perhaps, a double band across each end.

Some very long-haired silky plush is also to be had in ribbon width, that is, about three inches wide, and attractive stoles can be made by joining strips of it together with ribbon velvet about one inch wide, of a contrasting color, these interlaid with a layer of wadding would make quite cozy and original wraps, and they might be finished with chenille fringe at the ends,

let. They fit snugly at the ankles, and, with new ivory rubber heels, they were as satisfactory for sport wear as the newest brogues seen in the shops could have been.

It was the vogue of the brogue, however, which made the whole thing possible; the ordinary high shoe does not, of course, in the least resemble an oxford, and cannot be made to do so. But there are possibilities in brogues.

Apple Recipes

Iced Apples—Pare, core, and boil 6 apples in a light sirup until just tender when pricked with a straw, drain, cool and then set on a fresh sliced sponge cake. Fill with chopped nuts and raisins, seasoned and softened with a little of the sirup, then cover with a soft frosting. Serve cold.

Grilled Apples—Wash and core 6 apples. Dip the apples in soft butter, dust with pepper, salt, and sugar mixed and cook on a greased skewer under the gas broiler. Serve with chops or with bread and squash.

New Cretonne Covers for Old

It looked just like a new cover, and Caroline laid down her brush with a feeling of deep satisfaction. A day or two before she had grudgingly admitted that it would be necessary to buy fresh cretonne and get a new cover made for her large armchair. The once pretty cover had lost all its color in repeated washings, the green having turned a dull brownish yellow. "Why not paint over the green?" she said to herself; "that is the part that looks the worst." After a trial this seemed so successful that she determined to paint over the whole cover, but, in order to have work, she first dipped it entirely into a green liquid dye to form a background. Oil paints with which turpentine had been freely mixed soon brought out the brighter greens of the leaves and the pinks and grays and blues of the flowers, and flake white was useful in enhancing the high lights on petal and leaf. "There!" she said, when it was all finished, "it has been quite worth all the trouble for I really could not have bought a cover I like so well as this as it now is."

Holiday Sweets

What are nicer than homemade candies? And for the holidays especially, they are deliciously attractive. Some aids in candy making are a confectioner's tube and thermometer, and oiled paper to wrap up individual, easily each piece of candy. A little vegetable coloring is useful to color such candies as peppermint and fondant. The coloring that comes in a package of gelatine will color pink satisfactorily. A little spinach juice will color green very prettily and safely, while the yolk of egg beaten into white candies such as fondant or peppermints will give a yellow color just as in frostings. A little baking powder used in such candies as fudge and caramels will often prevent the sugar from crystallizing while boiling, and gives a more creamy texture to the sweetmeat.

Recipes for some tempting dainties follow:

Cream Candy—Dissolve 2 cupsful of brown sugar with $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of water over the fire until it spins a good thread; add 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of salt. After boiling test a little in a cup of cold water. When it will form a soft ball remove from the fire, flavor with vanilla. Allow it to stand a few minutes and then beat until it whitens. Pour quickly into a buttered tin. When cold cut in squares, but do not break apart until the following day. For variety nuts or coloring can be added to this recipe.

Coconut Fudge—Dissolve 2 cups of brown or white sugar with 1 cup of milk over the fire. When blended add butter the size of a walnut. Boil 7 minutes, then pour in 1 cup of shredded coconut. Flavor with vanilla. Beat until stiff as soon as removed from fire and pour into a buttered pan deep enough to make each piece of candy at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. One cup of chopped English walnuts may be substituted for the coconut if desired. If chocolate coconut candy is desired, simply add 2 squares of unsweetened chocolate to the above recipe at the same time the butter is put in.

Mints—Soak $\frac{1}{4}$ envelopes of gelatine in 2-3 of a cup of water for 10 minutes. Next dissolve 2 cups of granulated sugar with 2-3 of a cup of water over the fire. When it boils add the dissolved gelatine and boil 20 minutes more. Remove from fire and add salt, green coloring and mint flavoring. Pour into a wet pan to a depth of 1 inch. When firm cut in small squares and roll in powdered sugar. These will keep indefinitely if put in an air-tight tin can or glass jar.

Stuffed Dates—Prepare fondant for the stuffing as follows: Place the white of an egg in a tumbler or glass measuring cup. In a second receptacle exactly the same size measure an equivalent amount of water. Then mix water and white of egg together without beating to any extent and mix in as much powdered sugar as the liquid will absorb to make a nice creamy filling. Flavor with any preferred flavoring such as vanilla, orange, lemon, almond, maple or pistachio. The fondant can be kept several days until ready for use, but is apt to harden the older it is. To prepare the dates for the fondant stuffing, slit and stone and then fill with as much fondant as it will hold. Sprinkle each date with granulated sugar.

Fondant Candy—Prepare fondant just as described above and color three different portions with pink, green and lavender coloring. Flavor each kind differently. Strawberry is nice for the pink, pistachio for the green, and vanilla for the lavender. Shape round candies about $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and then press half an English walnut on each side of the candy.

Holiday Candy—Soak $\frac{1}{4}$ envelope of gelatine in 2 tablespoonfuls of water. Dissolve 3 cups of granulated sugar with 1 cup of sour cream. Stir carefully and when it boils test for soft ball in cold water. Remove from fire and add dissolved gelatine. Beat and add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup each of chopped raisins, candied cherries, peanuts and citron or orange peel. Flavor with cinnamon. Beat until creamy and then pour in buttered tin.

Almond Taffy—Dissolve 2 cupsful of sugar with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water over the fire with $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter and a pinch of cream of tartar. Boil until it is brittle in cold water. Flavor with almond and pour over a cupful of blanched almonds. When cold cut in squares.

gelatine and sugar together for 15 minutes. Remove from fire and add 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of crystallized ginger cut in small bits. Pour into a deep, wet pan and let stand to crystallize. Cut and roll in granulated sugar.

The Uses of Square-Meshed Net

The square-meshed, very coarse net that is now sold by most of the firms which undertake decorating and furnishing on really artistic lines may be made to serve a variety of useful purposes besides its first and most obvious one, that of hanging across windows or glass doors. Enriched by a little very simple wool work this net makes most effective bed spreads or hangings. A few long lines, judiciously disposed, and a simple pattern of dots, squares or pyramids may be worked in coarse, brightly colored wools darned through the meshes of the net, and the excellent results thus obtained will be a surprise to many people, while the work has the advantage of being both quick and easy. Wool work is very much in the ascendant at the present time, and its artistic possibilities are being developed in all directions. The square-meshed net, which is the foundation of this phase of wool work, may be had in a wide range of colors.

Some Notes on Hairdressing

To sit in a theater and study the modes of hairdressing in the stalls is quite an education in its way. One may gather some useful hints and at the same time learn what to avoid, and should the study be continued at



A pretty headband

closer range, so to speak, it will be realized how very individual is the question of hairdressing and how important for each woman to find out the style which suits her best and arrange her locks accordingly. To try and copy the coiffure which looks so charming on some one else is, in nine cases out of ten, to court failure and disappointment at the start, as we should be almost sure to find that our own hair is of an entirely different quality, that it grows in a different shape, and, moreover, that it has a way of "going" of its own to



An effective coiffure

which it adheres with an apparent persistency despite all our efforts.

Those with naturally curly hair have by far the simplest problem, for curly hair is very easy to arrange, and it seldom, if ever, looks untidy, and those who have lank, straight hair may find the task of dressing it made easier by having it waved, either "permanently" or, in the ordinary way, once a month.

In deciding how to dress the hair, the main thing to be considered is form and line; the profile should be studied, and the hair arranged high or low to what seems to give the best sense of proportion and balance. There is really no set fashion on hairdressing today, unless it be for the hair to be cut short and curled. One certainly sees many examples of this style, and it is really a very prac-

tical one, especially for people whose hair is wispy and untidy, at it does away with this entirely and always looks neat.

For evening wear there is every sort of hair ornament and headress, from the jeweled coronet to the tulle turban. The latter arrangement will be found not only very becoming and light to wear, but nowadays, when so many people travel to the theater by train or street car, it is necessary to have some means of keeping the hair tidy. A very effective way of doing this is to take two different colored pieces of tulle, such as purple



A becoming wreath

and blue, twist them together, and secure one end to the hair at the back or side, then wind it round the head and fasten the other end with a jeweled pin. A girl, seen recently at the theater, had twisted a piece of gold embroidered creamy tulle round her head after this fashion, and looked extremely well. She was dark and her hair was quite hidden in front, but was seen curling over her ears and over the top.

Floral wreaths are attractive and so easy to make, just a mass of silk flowers sewn to a piece of ribbon and worn right across the front is very pretty for young girls with fluffy hair, and another very charming wreath is made of dark green or black velvet myrtle leaves with crystal dewdrops; it encircles the head at the back, terminating at each side and leaving the front of the hair free.

Separate Blouses for Evening

Our ideas of what a separate blouse might and might not be have changed in so many ways of late that it may be that they can change still more. We have seen them assume sleeves that are a mere ruffling about the elbow and we have seen them take to themselves penguins that extend away below the waist line, and we have seen them do up in front, in back, on the shoulder, and slip over the head without doing up at all.

If there was one notion we always had about the separate blouse, it was that it was utterly inappropriate for evening wear. To be sure, most of us were sometimes caught in blouses after 6 o'clock; we deliberately kept them on or even "changed" from the blouse we had worn all day into a more elaborate blouse. But we did this not because we really thought of a separate blouse as a substitute for an evening gown, but because we were going out informally.

But now fashion has given high approval to the new blouse and the separate skirt, in spite of the appeal of the all one-part frock. It is just possible that women will be satisfied to wear separate skirts and blouses in the evening. Why not? For those who wear very modest evening clothes for ordinary occasions there would be real convenience and economy in the idea.

The over-the-skirt blouses are especially desirable for this sort of thing. One that is frankly called an "evening blouse" is of light georgette trimmed with flit lace. It shows quite a deep V-shaped neck, and the transparent sleeves end in points that extend only a little below the elbow. The blouse might be worn over a pink skirt of taffeta or satin of the same color, or over a white skirt, or possibly over one of strongly contrasting color.

It would really be a great convenience if this style did come in real earnest, for then one might be able to buy one little evening skirt with which she might wear three different evening blouses and feel really as well equipped as if she had three different evening frocks.

A Syrup Recipe That's a Winner

Can be easily and instantly made at home. Two cups granulated sugar, one cup hot water and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon

MAPLEINE

The Golden Flavor

The hot cakes, waffles or other things with which maple syrup is used will be vastly improved.

Your grocer has it

8 cc. Bottle 25c

Canada 50c

4c stamp and trade mark

from Mapleine carton will

bring the Mapleine Cook

Book of 200 recipes, in-

cluding many desserts.

CRESCENT MANUFACTURING CO.

DEPT. H. SEATTLE, WASH.



Pleasanter Farm Kitchens

Everybody knows that the farm kitchen should be as bright and cheerful and attractive as care and ingenuity can make it. Yet the room in which the country woman spends the greater part of her time is, many times, the dullest, dingiest, gloomiest place in the house.

That is the reason why, when a friend of mine took possession of her New England farm home, she decided that if there were but one room in the establishment to be put right immediately, that room was the kitchen. She began the transformation with the ceiling—the streaked bit of overhead expanse that ever besmirched the light of day. She gave it two coats of cream-colored paint, and before she had finished even that small innovation, she realized the possibilities behind her paint brush.

The ceiling completed, she scraped the badly stained paper off the walls, and spread on two coats of the most cheerful yellow paint she could find in the mail order catalogue. Then she gave three coats of ivory white to the ugly, artificially grained woodwork. The first coat, of course, was what is known as "flat" paint. Amateur painters, as she had reason to know, often fail to secure good results through ignorance of this simple rule of the painting trade.

The light paint will get dirty too fast," was the comment of one of her neighbors, who "looked in" when the work was well under way.

"What if it does?" the enthusiastic painter answered. "Other things get dirty and we clean them. And they are worth the effort—and the soap. Besides," she continued, brandishing her paint brush for emphasis, "the farm kitchen needs clear and definite color. Other rooms in the house may lay claim to neutral tints, but the kitchen, because of its stupid tradition of drabness and drudgery, must be allowed free play with orange or yellow, bright blue or green."

When the ceiling, walls and woodwork of this kitchen were quite "done over," the country woman decided that, although there was already an air of "up-and-doing" cheerfulness about the place, the transformation would not be complete until she had brought into harmony as much of her kitchen equipment as she well could within her means.

The furniture, which was of the usual farmhouse variety, was all very well in itself. It was serving its purpose and was properly arranged to prevent extra steps. But that was not enough. It had no character of its own. It was purely negative, and negative things don't do in the kitchen. It must be painted either to match the woodwork or contrast with it. So, having determined upon the latter plan, she sand-papered the varnish, and achieved a most pleasing effect by giving the kitchen cabinet and the table and the woodbox and even the lamp shell a coat of her favorite shade of a dull and restful blue.

As to the finishing touches, there is no reason—except for a very much out-worn dictum which recognizes no relation between duty and pleasure—why kitchen walls should not be graced by an inexpensive but interesting picture or two. The housekeeper must use discretion in her choice, for the kitchen, like every other room in the house, should welcome only such pictures as have a real excuse for being. The Japanese custom of showing but one picture at a time and that changed at frequent intervals, works well in the farm kitchen. There are innumerable reproductions of really good pictures. One needn't—as many farm kitchens might lead one to suppose—be confined to the grocer's calendar.

But it remains for the "little things" to complete the kitchen transformation. All of them—the aprons, the towels, the stove-holders, the bowls, the pitchers and the pots and pans, may—with happy selections on the part of the housewife, when replacing the old with the new—fall in satisfactorily with the general color scheme.

When Serving Cold Meat

Try preparing it the Cox way—

THE COX MEAT SHAPE

(Cox's) to make perfect

1 envelope Cox's Gelatine

3 cups (1½ pt.) stock or water

1 tablespoon chopped parsley

1 hard cooked egg, sliced

3 cups (1½ pt.) cold meat

1 teaspoon salt

½ teaspoon pepper

The meat used for this dish must be tender, as it will have no further cooking. A mixture of left over meats, such as veal, ham, mutton and tongue, is good. Trim away all skin, gristle and superfluous fat, and cut meat into small pieces. Rinse out a mold with cold water and garnish it with parsley and egg. Season the meat and place it in the mold. Pour stock or water into a saucepan, add Gelatine, and dissolve; then cool and strain it over meat. Place in refrigerator to set. Turn out and garnish with parsley.

You will find almost daily use for Cox's Gelatine, pure, unadorned, and unadorned. Write for free copy of Cox's Gelatine Recipes.

The Cox Gelatine Co. Dept. F, 100 Hudson St. New York



REAL HAIR NETS

Send two-cent stamp with name and address,

with the shade you require, and we will send

free of charge a sample hair net made of real

hair, which we can supply for \$1.00 per dozen;

blond to black. WALTER H. GOODS CO.,

Dept. C, 729 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MORE READJUSTING
IN WOOL MARKET

Near Future Is Expected to Show Values at Sufficiently Low Basis for Larger Buying Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BOSTON, Massachusetts—Events of the past few days in the wool markets of the world make it plain that the period of readjustment has not yet come to an end, although there is more confidence that the near future will show wool values on a sufficiently low basis so that a larger buying movement will begin. Indeed, predictions are generally made that the turn of the year will see the wool and wool textile industry on a much more stable basis, and it is hoped that a real foundation for active business may have been laid by that time. Slowly but surely the "last defenses" of the high cost of living are being battered down. The retail trade, now making more proportionate reductions in the prices for their merchandise, are approaching the day of considerably larger sales, for there are a great many people who are able to buy clothing and who will buy it at what they believe is a reasonable basis of values.

In England, as in this country, the retail price of clothing has been the subject of argument, and it has been clearly shown that the shopkeepers must readjust their prices to the new order of things if there is to be the resumption of buying that is necessary to make normal business.

Reductions in London

The close of the London sales on Saturday last showed some sensible reductions in the value of wool as compared with the close of the preceding auctions. Prior to the sales, it generally had been believed that prices for the best merinos would be maintained and perhaps might rule slightly higher. As a matter of fact, prices on the choicest warp merinos declined 15 per cent, and fine Cape wools failed to find customers even at 30 per cent decline, while low crossbreds were off 15 to 20 per cent, and finer crossbreds were down as much as 30 per cent. American buyers, which had been counted on to "lift" a fair quantity of the finer warp wools, was limited, only a few superior 64s-70s warp fleeces and some choice 58s being taken for this side. It will be interesting to see whether or not the British Government, which reduced its withdrawal limits very substantially at the London series, will further reduce its limits at the Colonial sales, which are to take place today and tomorrow at Liverpool, in order to induce buying on a more liberal scale. The withdrawals of about 65 per cent at the London sales is evidence of the need of further reductions in order to interest the trade, especially in the low wools, which come into competition with the current low prices at the River Plate.

At the River Plate rather more business has been reported, buying for this country being assisted considerably by the favorable exchange position, while freight rates are much more favorable than they have been for some time, being now quoted at about \$7 per bale, against about \$35 at the high point a year or so ago. The wool growers are doing their utmost to hold their wools back from the market and are urging further loans from the Bank of the Nation on the new clip wools, although it is not clear what action the bank may take, as the financial situation in the Argentine at the moment is far from rosy. Quotations from the River Plate at the moment are rather irregular but some houses are quoting round lots of standard 3s, 4s, and 5s (grades from 46-48s to 36-40s) at about 15 to 16 cents, cost and freight, delivered, for wools in the usual proportions.

Sales in Australia

The sales in Australia this week have resulted rather poorly so far as the latest advices received indicate. At the sale in Melbourne on Monday, the best warp merinos showed a decline of about 10 per cent and the owners withdrew their wools heavily, refusing to sell at the decline, which would indicate clean landed costs in this country of about \$1.05 to \$1.08 for the best warp 64-66s and 70s wools. Good topmakers high 64s fleece wools slightly faulty were purchasable at about 63 cents, clean landed basis, figuring exchange at \$3.50. At the sale in Brisbane, withdrawals were likewise heavy, with prices for the wools which were sold about on the level of the last sales in Sydney. The wools were generally reported as a poor selection, although there were some good soured wools, which were largely withdrawn as the owners' limits were too high. There will be a sale at Fremantle, Australia, December 6, when 15,000 bales will be offered. This is a new wool-selling point in the Commonwealth.

In the domestic market conditions have been unsettled, with prices rather lower. On many classes of wool prices are low enough now so that many observers believe a working basis of values is very close. As yet sales of any considerable size have been few in number, but one or two sales of domestic territory and Texas wools have been reported, involving a million pounds in the last week or two. Combers, spinners and weavers report business dull and prices unsettled, but a few are evidently taking advantage of what they believe is a safe buying level to make a selection of wools suited to their purposes. While no definite decision has been reached yet it is expected the government will hold another auction in the middle of December, in spite of the poor results at last week's sale.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is estimated that about \$17,000,000 gold will be shipped from the United States to Japan during the current month. It is estimated the shipments for the half year ending December 31 will be at least \$50,000,000.

Price reductions in asphalt shingles and prepared roofing ranging from 4 to 5 per cent, have been announced at Chicago by two of the large roofing manufacturing companies.

The Brown Shoe Company and the McElroy, Sloan Shoe Company at St. Louis have reduced prices for shoes 10 to 20 per cent.

The French Government has passed word to the banks to tighten up on credits, according to "Intransigent," and as a result the cost of living in France has already ceased its upward flight, it not actually starting downward. "The drop," the newspaper adds, "was brought about by American initiative and the lowered cost of raw materials that the United States furnishes us."

The Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, in "Boletín Financiero," of Mexico City, in an interview, announced definitely that the Mexican Government will repay to banks all forced loans made, whether by General Huerta or the combined debts are \$84,929,074.

A bill introduced in the Dutch Parliament would give Royal Dutch interests, through the Batavia Petroleum Company, exclusive concession to the Djambi oil fields, Java, comprising 850,000 square miles and said to be the richest undeveloped field in the Dutch East Indies.

The American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead from 6½ to 6 cents a pound.

FEDERAL RESERVE
NOTE CIRCULATION

Declining Tendency Becomes Pronounced, Which Is Considered Good Deflation Sign

NEW YORK, New York—There has been a declining tendency in federal reserve notes in actual circulation, for the past month, but last week the movement was pronounced. The total decline from October 22 is \$48,784,000, of which \$21,550,000 occurred last week.

This is the first appreciable contraction in federal reserve notes in many months. The rapid expansion was causing more or less uneasiness among federal reserve officials up to October 22, for, in spite of high discount rates, their efforts to check increasing volume of notes, they expanded from \$2,817,173,000 on November 21, 1919, to \$3,328,985,000 on October 22, 1920, or \$511,812,000 in 11 months. Figures now indicate the decline in volume may be as rapid as the expansion has been.

It is believed these figures point unmistakably to progress in real deflation. Prices are falling, causing the supply of money to exceed the demand. For this reason, member banks are paying off their obligation to the reserve banks, thus reducing the volume of circulating currency required.

A contributing influence is thought to be the violent decline in stock quotations. Brokers require less money to do a given volume of business, and many have not only paid off call loans but are, themselves, offering cash in large amounts. This flood of money coming into the market first caused an easing of call money, then a decline in reserve notes in actual circulation, and finally time money is being offered in large amounts at appreciable concessions in rates. But there are few borrowers, and to all appearances lenders of money, like dealers in other commodities, will soon be forced to take smaller profits. That the decline in reserve note circulation will proceed as long as deflation in commodities continues is a foregone conclusion. In fact, there are reasons for believing that since the decline in reserve notes did not begin until long after the decline in commodity prices began, contraction in these notes may continue for some time after deflation of prices has run its course.

Following is the volume of federal reserve notes in actual circulation and the amount of bills discounted weekly since September 3 and on August 6 and July 2 for the continued federal reserve system:

IRREGULAR DAY ON
NEW YORK MARKET

There was renewed activity of the shorts in selling yesterday on the New York stock market and as a result there was a recession in prices although there was the usual pre-holiday lack of operations. The total sales approximated 700,000 shares. The closing was irregular.

Atlantic Gulf was forced down almost ten points and this more than offset the inclination on the part of some of the rails and steels to improve.

Call money renewed at 6 per cent and remained steady around that quotation. There was a reactionary tendency shown by continental exchange. Italian exchange broke heavily. French was somewhat lower, while sterling was steady.

GAINS IN EXPORTS
ENCOURAGE CANADA

October Returns Show Total Exceeds Imports by \$26,000,000—General Optimistic Feeling Reflected in Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The October trade returns have given a great deal of satisfaction in commercial and financial circles generally, a section of which, until recently, had been rather concerned over the growing adverse balance of trade. But the figures for last month, which show an excess of exports over imports amounting to \$26,000,000, have had a reassuring effect. As the exports were \$35,000,000 in excess of those for September and \$18,000,000 over those for October of last year, they show that the big crops have begun to move, and are an assurance that the export figures will be large for several months to come.

Those who look beyond the trade returns from month to month were convinced, as soon as the crop figures were known, that the balance of trade would take care of itself, for having a large volume of food products, which are still much in demand, they knew that it was only a matter of a few months before these would be shipped out of the country.

Benefits of Exports

These exports, consisting largely of agricultural products, are undoubtedly having a beneficial effect on business, for they are releasing a large amount of money that has been tied up in wheat. Indeed, in so far as this phase of the situation is considered, it is undoubtedly better today than it was a year ago, for while the United Kingdom has not apparently been buying much Canadian wheat, at least for direct export, still an outlet of much importance has been found in the United States, which did not exist in previous years. This has much relieved the bankers, who were rather anxious over the disposal of the wheat crop as they saw the United Kingdom staying out of the market.

The strain imposed by the financing of the crops is to be seen in the returns for note circulation, which have increased by \$17,000,000 during the last four weeks. In October the note circulation was \$303,056,376, for November it was \$320,012,815. During the month there was a decrease of \$16,000 in the amount of gold held, but there was an increase of \$17,000,000 in securities deposited.

It is now evident that the increase of exports to the United States will go a long way toward offsetting the decline in trade with Europe occasioned through the rate of exchange. This will be equally advantageous to the Republic, for increased selling power on the part of Canada means the sustaining of her buying power in the United States, in which Americans cannot but be much concerned. With American imports increasing as rapidly as they have done during the last year, it became a question as to how long this could continue, unless Canada were able to increase considerably her exports to the United States.

Leading bankers continue to speak in a confident tone. W. G. Swaisland, an official of the Montreal Bank, said recently at Vancouver: "Do not be pessimistic, but do be careful. Financial Canada is healthy. We have vast natural resources and are producing what the world requires."

The figures for November bond sales, while they will not be as large as those for October, will be much larger than is usual for this time of the year. Issues that have been sold for eventual disposal in the United States include one by Ontario for \$5,000,000, another of \$2,000,000 of 6 per cent debentures by Nova Scotia, and a \$750,000 issue by Manitoba. Other important issues are expected, the present being considered a very favorable time in the American market.

Bank Clearings Gain

Bank clearings for the week ending November 18 show an increase of 4 per cent over those for the same period last year, standing at \$485,875,000. Decreases were reported by Montreal, Ottawa, London, Kitchener and Brantford in the east and by Victoria, Saskatoon, and Fort William in the west. Trade generally is fair with a tendency to quicken with the approach of Christmas.

While reports from several of the larger cities indicate a certain amount of unemployment, federal labor officials and others closely in touch with the situation say that it is not serious. There is iron and steel industry in British Columbia. For some time the provincial government has been endeavoring to interest capital in the development of the iron deposits of that Province and apparently with some success. The incorporation of the Coast Range Steel Limited with a capital of \$15,000,000, controlled by British interests, is announced. The provincial government has approved of the enterprise and will pay a bounty of \$3 a ton on pig iron production.

The Imperial Oil Company, which recently made the important strike at Ft. Norman, is pushing rapidly the work of oil exploration in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and save in the Mackenzie River region, there will be no let-up in operations. Ten rigs are now drilling in these areas.

MARKING TIME IN
MANCHESTER MILLS

Prices Still Declining and Working Time Being Reduced in English Cotton Spinning City

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—The cotton trade market in Manchester for the past week has been dull and discouraging. Prices have fallen still lower than the figures recorded for the previous week. Eighty twist yarn on last Friday varied from 75d. to 80d. per pound. Buyers, however, were holding off. There is no confidence in prices at present. Buyers are unwilling to act and the situation is so uncertain that nobody will take a definite view of whether prices will further decline or take a turn upward. There is talk of a week's mills spinning cotton coming to the level of 1s. per pound, and March or April futures to 10d. A drop is also expected in Egyptian staples, with March futures estimated at 1s. 6d. per pound. Take standard cloth, taking as a basis 100 in July, 1914, it was 544 in April of 1920. It has gradually dwindled since to 322 on the 12th of the present month.

The state of the industry may be shown in another way. Mills using Egyptian cotton are working 35 hours a week, while spinning American yarn are mostly working full time, but are placing production to stock. One firm owning six spinning, weaving, and doubling mills has begun to work only 18 hours a week. This concern has never been on short time since 1892. It has yarn and cloth in stock valued at \$2,200,000. Buyers will not give present prices, and even sellers will not sell unless absolutely compelled to. Hence the slump. One or two Lancashire weaving towns report unusual distress due to mill stoppages.

SPREADING FALSE
RUMORS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Spreading of false reports and disturbing rumors, usually with the ulterior motive of affecting some security adversely, is severely criticized by William H. Remick, president of the New York Stock Exchange.

"It has come to the attention of the governors of the exchange," Mr. Remick declared, "that various rumors without foundation in fact have been circulated during the recent depression reflecting on the stability of business houses and individuals. Although in such a situation as we are passing through this is nothing new, the stock exchange sent a notice to its members calling their attention to a section in the constitution which provides against such action."

"The exchange is very much alive to the dangers of the circulation of rumors of false information tending to influence security prices in either direction, but it must be borne in mind that it has no control over the minds and speech of citizens who are not members of the exchange. There is, however, a state law which says: 'Any person who, with intent to deceive, makes, issues, or publishes, or causes to be made, issued or published, any statement or advertisement as to the value of or as to facts affecting the financial condition of any corporation, company, or association... is guilty of a felony, punishable by a fine of not more than \$5000 or by imprisonment for not more than three years, or by both.'"

NEW ENGLAND RAIL
PRESIDENTS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office—BOSTON, Massachusetts—Presidents of six New England railroads met yesterday to consider plans to obtain increased revenue so as to give these lines 6 per cent return upon their property.

Previous to the meeting E. J. Pearson, head of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, said in regard to the New England situation: "This conference resulted from an invitation extended to the connections of the New England group of the railroads (excluding the Boston & Albany) to consider an immediate increase in the divisions on freight interchange between the New England lines and such connections."

It was pointed out at a previous conference in Washington that the connections between the Hudson and Mississippi rivers north of the Ohio and the Potomac are receiving a return of \$25,000,000 per year more than they would have received if the New England lines had not joined with the group, and that this sum is necessary to the New England lines in order that they may in part make up the difference between what they were actually receiving and the 6 per cent return upon the value of their property.

"I think it may be safely said that there is no danger of any immediate receiverships in any of the New England railroads," he added, "but the situation of them all is such as to demand prompt action."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Weds	Tu'dy	close	close	Parity
Sterling	33.48 1/2	33.50 1/2	33.50 1/2	33.50 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0605	.06218	.06218	.06218	1350
France (Belgian)	.0605	.06218	.06218	.06218	1350
Life	.0605	.06218	.06218	.06218	1350
Gulden	.0605	.06218	.06218	.06218	1350
German marks	.0140	.0149	.0149	.0149	4200
Canadian dollar	.88 1/2	.88 1/2	.88 1/2	.88 1/2	4200

COPPER SELLS AT 14 CENTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A sale of 1,000,000 pounds of copper has been made at 14 cents a pound, refinery. This is the lowest price touched in years. The metal is for domestic consumption.

MORATORIUM FOR
EXCHANGE URGED

Advocate of World-Wide Plan Believes It Would Help Restore International Stability and Stimulate Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Restoration of international stability, the freer buying of American goods by European countries, stimulating production in all parts of the world, and a readjustment of commodity prices would follow if a world moratorium of the foreign exchanges could be accomplished, according to John E. Gardin, chairman of the board of the International Banking Corporation here. Mr. Gardin has prepared a paper on the subject for the Bankers' Forum of the American Institute of Banking.

The closer growing international interests of all nations that are especially developed by the ever spreading trade contracts are indicated by Mr. Gardin, who says: "We are today more interested in European affairs than we ever were and a catastrophe abroad cannot fail to have a serious reaction upon ourselves. It is therefore necessary that we should assume an open-minded attitude and encourage trade and a free exchange of commodities at all times."

Fostering Own Interest

"In taking this position we are only fostering our own interests, as it is admitted by practical economists that a nation's business, to be healthy, must consist of at least 20 per cent export business. So far our export business has been haphazard, and, while large, has been due solely to exigency. Therefore we should develop foreign markets systematically for our surplus products at prices that would meet with a generous response and thus make these markets permanent."

"An active policy of that character would save us from the baneful effects of overproduction. 'Credits will have to be freely given under proper safeguards, and on the same principles that credits are granted at home. The national wealth of Europe has not been destroyed, but has only been immobilized, and it will take a number of years of active trading to bring about a liquid condition again. The banks of the country have done noble work in the past in sustaining the efforts of our merchants and manufacturers and till credit must be given them for the results that have been achieved, but they cannot do the impossible, and there is so much more to do.'"

A free gold market of international scope, with the metal relieved of the restrictions as to price now imposed, which would permit the mining of it at times when general prices were high, as well as when costs of production were small, would also help the world situation, Mr. Gardin believes. This, he thinks, is of the utmost importance if gold is to be retained as the standard of value, for at the present time, with prices limited by costs of production very high, the banker thinks there is a chance that the mining of gold is apt to become incidental to the mining of other metals, for which there is a free market. Further, the expansion of credits and the spending which accompanies this expansion is likely, under present conditions, to make the consumption of gold by the arts greater than the current production, and if this happens, the arts will then be cutting into the world's supply of "reserve money"—gold.

Stability Needed

Speaking of the possible advisability of a world moratorium in the exchanges, Mr. Gardin points out that the trouble with the European countries is not so much the discount on their exchanges as the instability. The Brussels conference, in his opinion, failed to recognize this fact.

"As a prerequisite to a world moratorium," he said, "we would have as a basis a sympathetic state of mind among all nations that recently have been at war. This seemingly is impossible in the light of the constant exhibition of vindictiveness which is in evidence on all occasions. 'I am firmly of the opinion,' he says, 'that if a moratorium of the exchanges could be brought about under a mutual agreement a great many of the present-day troubles would be eliminated. If the fluctuations of the exchanges could be confined to 1 or 2 per cent, there would be small cause for worry, but when these fluctuations cover a range of 50 and even 100 per cent in a few days, the mercantile spirit becomes paralyzed at its very source, and no matter how urgently material may be needed and no matter how cheaply it may be bought, trade lies stagnant.'"

"The question of international settlement then could not come up as a disturbing factor for a great many years as the only means of liquidating any international balance would be entirely lacking. The foreigners' money and our money would all be money of account and settlements would be mere matters of book-keeping."

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
90 MILK ST.
BOSTON
THE MOST
LIBERAL POLICIES
AND LOWEST RATES WITH
EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Tels. 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 4005 & 4120

DIVIDENDS

The Northern Pipe Line Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of \$5 a share, payable January 1 to stock of record December 13.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of \$6 a share, payable December 1 to holders of record November 22.

The Lawrence Manufacturing Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share, payable December 1 to holders of record November 3.

The Crucible Steel Company of America has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock.

The Worthington Pump Machine Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and B preferred stocks and 1½ per cent on the A preferred stock.

The preferred dividends are payable January 3 to stock of record December 20 and the common payment will be made on January 15 to stock of record January 5.

CANCELLATIONS OF
ORDERS CRITICIZED

Member of National Association of Credit Men Urges "Strong Moral Backbone" in Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—An appeal for a strong moral conscience in business was made in a statement issued by H. F. Barker, chairman of the credit cooperation and credit methods executive committee of the National Association of Credit Men.

"If we are to build up the kind of a business conscience which will stand firm under all strain," said Mr. Barker, "we must arouse our fellow citizens to the need of a strong moral backbone. We must inject more religion into business."

"A survey of the cancellation practice reveals a more serious situation than was at first believed. The indefinite holding up of orders for later instructions has been a most potent factor in the slowing up of business. A surprising lack of moral fiber has been revealed."

"We have indulged in loose practices and nothing has given us a clearer insight into this unfortunate thing than the cancellations of recent months. When the market was in the sellers' hands questionable practices were frequently resorted to which, in effect, are just as serious and deserving of condemnation as cancellations. Purchase agreements were often neglected when the commodities could be sold at higher prices. There has resulted from lack of good faith in the treatment of orders a damage to business."

"The committee felt that the slow-down of business would lead to the selling of datings and terms rather than the confining of sales to values. Nothing is more dangerous than this temptation. It must be avoided. Recuperation from the ills of inflation requires a rapid turnover of receivables and the constant liquidity of credit. Terms, therefore, should be short and collections prompt."

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—Acute fresh weakness developed in the wheat market yesterday. There was a general rush to sell, and nearly complete lack of support. Opening prices ranged from 1 to 4½ cents lower with December 1.64 to 1.67 and March 1.59½ to 1.62. December wheat closed at 1.60½ and March at 1.55. Corn gave way with wheat, opening unchanged to 1½ cents lower, including May at 72½ to 73½. Closing corn quotations were: December 65; May 71½, and July 72½.

Steady undertone in London market

LONDON, England—Generally the undertone of the stock exchange markets was steady yesterday. Trading remained slow. Industrials were unsettled because of the national finance outlook.

Kaffirs were harder. The feeling in the oil group was more hopeful but changes were irregular. Shell Transport was 6½. Mexican Eagle 11½.

A tighter monetary situation brought about by month-end requirements made the gilt-edged list flabby.

Addressed to Employers Who Wish to Reward Conscientious Employees—

You have one or more employees whose good work during the past year you wish to reward with a bonus. May we point out to you that a bonus should serve the double purpose of rewarding good work and promoting it?

A cash bonus is a good reward but a poor reminder. People forget. But a bonus of Guaranteed Prudence-Bonds, backed by selected First Mortgages, perpetuate both the reward and the recollection. It will still be working both for you and for your employees, when a cash bonus has ceased to be of any benefit to either of you.

Our booklet describing Prudence-Bonds in detail will be sent upon request.

We pay the 4% Normal Federal Income Tax

Send for Booklet Z-88

Realty Associates

Investment Corporation

31 Nassau St., New York — 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn

Denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee of this Issue.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FIVE CLUBS TO
PLAY FOR TITLE

Metropolitan Inter-Club Class A Squash-Tennis Tournament Is Scheduled to Get Under Way in New York Tomorrow

Year	W.	L.	P.C.
1919-20—Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
1918-19—Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
1917-18—Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
1916-17—Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
1915-16—Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
1914-15—Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
1913-14—Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
1912-13—Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
1911-12—Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
1910-11—Harvard Club	5	0	1,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Class A Inter-club squash tennis competition is due to get under way tomorrow afternoon with five clubs competing for the championship title now held by the Harvard Club. This year's contenders will be, in addition to the champions, Yale Club, Princeton Club, Columbia Club and the Crescent Athletic Club.

Owing to the greater interest which is being taken in this game around this city it is expected that the competition for this year's title will be even keener than last year. Things did not really get going in first-class shape last winter as many of the leading players were slow in rounding into their best form after the world war.

Only four clubs played in the championship tournament last winter, the Crescent Athletic Club not being represented. Harvard and Yale clearly outclassed Columbia and Princeton—Squash, the two other contenders. Harvard won the title by taking six of the seven games played, it being necessary for the Crimson representatives to play off for the title as they finished the regular season in a tie with Yale. Yale lost two games, both to the Harvard Club. Princeton-Squash won its two games with the Columbia Club while the latter failed to win a single match. The competition will come to a close February 10. The full schedule follows:

November 26—Yale at Harvard, Columbia at Princeton.
December 2—Princeton at Yale, Crescent at Harvard; 9—Harvard at Princeton, Columbia at Crescent; 16—Yale at Columbia, Princeton at Crescent; 23—Crescent at Yale, Harvard at Columbia.
January 13—Yale at Crescent, Columbia at Harvard; 20—Princeton at Yale, Harvard at Crescent; 27—Princeton at Harvard, Crescent at Yale.
February 10—Columbia at Yale, Crescent at Princeton; 10—Harvard at Yale, Princeton at Columbia.

CROSS-COUNTRY IS
BEING REINSTITUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Ill.—Under the direction of the new department of intramural athletics, cross-country, as a minor sport, is being reinstated at Northwestern University again this year. Northwestern has not had a cross-country team since 1916. F. L. Rand, director of intramural athletics, is trying to put cross-country back on its feet. He has had a squad of about 35 men running over the five-mile course which has been laid out on the shore of Lake Michigan. W. H. Hamilton '19, captain of the track team in 1918, who is now a post graduate student in the College of Engineering, is coaching the squad. Armand Block '21, is the only "N" man on the squad. The others have had little or no experience. But Hamilton says that some of the members of the squad are showing such ability and promise that the sport is really on the upward trend. Those who have reported most regularly and upon whom he is counting for development are C. H. Burke '23, Wendell Wheeler '22, Earl Brand '23, R. G. Bird '24, E. W. Teiford '23, V. H. Brewster '23, Hugh Elliot '21, K. E. Strange '24, J. P. Davis '24, W. B. Babcock '23, D. H. Crooks '24, W. C. Gray '24, C. T. Bogue '23, N. G. Miller '21, Alan Monroe '24, and G. W. Crane '23.

PENNSYLVANIA AND
CORNELL ARE READY

Year	W.	L.	P.C.
1919-20—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1918-19—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1917-18—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1916-17—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1915-16—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1914-15—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1913-14—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1912-13—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1911-12—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1910-11—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University meet on Franklin Field today in their annual football contest. No championship is involved as both teams have already been defeated this fall; but there has always been a keen competition when these two eleven meet on the gridiron, and today's game is expected to

prove no exception to the rule. The demand for seats has been heavy. This will be the twenty-seventh time these two colleges have met in football since they first started in 1893. The only year the teams have not played was in 1918, when the war interfered. Of the 26 matches played Pennsylvania has won by far the most, having 21 to her credit while Cornell has won only four, the other game resulting in a scoreless tie. Pennsylvania has scored 497 points to 160 for Cornell.

There is added interest attached to this year's battle because both teams are working under new coaching systems this fall. Gilmore Doble, the famous Pacific coast coach who handled the United States Naval Academy eleven last year with such success, is coaching the Cornell players this fall, and although greatly handicapped at the start by a lack of varsity material, he has made considerable progress, and it is safe to say that the Red and White eleven of this fall is superior to those of the past few years.

At Pennsylvania J. W. Heisman is now coaching, having succeeded R. C. Folwell, who has gone to Annapolis as successor to Doble. Heisman is a former Pennsylvania student and had much success coaching at Georgia School of Technology before taking up the work at Pennsylvania. As was the case at Cornell, he has been somewhat handicapped by a lack of veteran material.

AIRMEN RACE FOR
PULITZER TROPHY

Machines Representing Five Nations Get Under Way at Mineola, Long Island, Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Airplanes of British, French, Italian, and German manufacture will be entered in the Pulitzer trophy contest, as well as those representing the United States, according to a statement yesterday by the Navy Department. The contest will be held at Mineola, Long Island, New York, today.

The contest will give an opportunity for comparing the relative values of the Voughts, made in the United States, with the Sopwiths, made in Great Britain. Both have engines of the same power and make. The Sopwith theoretically has the higher speed, but the machines have never competed against each other in an important race.

All entries are eligible to the Pulitzer trophy. British manufacturers will be represented by a Sopwith Dolphin flown by the army, and the French by a Spad and a Morane-Saulnier, entered by Mr. Raymond Saulnier, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and president of the Societe Morane-Saulnier of France, inventor and manufacturer of the plane, who will be present at the contest. The machine, however, will be flown by a civilian pilot, Charles Galt. The Italian manufacturers will be represented by an Ansaldo A.5, piloted by a civilian, Albert Acosta, while the Germans will be represented by a captured Fokker flown by the army. United States manufacturers will be represented by the Thomas Morse Company, the Ordnance Engineering Company, the Loening Company, the Curtiss Company and the Verville, an army machine built to army specifications.

The official list of planes entered by the United States Navy, as given out by Secretary Josephus Daniels, is as follows:

One Loening special, piloted by Lieut. B. C. Bradley, United States Marine Corps; four de Havilland-4s, piloted by Lieut. (JG) V. C. Finch, United States Navy; H. D. Mills, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. F. O. Rogers, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. (JG) D. L. Conley, United States Navy; six Vought VE-7 planes, piloted by Lieut. (JG) W. B. Gwyn, United States Navy; Lieut. (JG) A. Laverentz, United States Navy; Ensign W. J. Daly, United States Navy; Second Lieut. L. H. Sanderson, United States Marine Corps; Second Lieut. W. V. Brown, United States Marine Corps, and Gunner Sgt. G. K. Dunn, United States Marine Corps; two Loening Standard planes, piloted by Lieut. (JG) P. E. Gillespie, United States Navy, and Lieut. (JG) J. F. Wolfer, United States Navy; two Kirkman triplanes, piloted by Lieut. Com. W. B. Haviland, United States Navy, and Second Lieut. W. D. Culbertson, United States Marine Corps. All the planes are of American manufacture.

CANADIAN COLLEGE
HOCKEY SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The following is the senior hockey schedule as drawn up by the Intercollegiate Hockey Union:
January 21—McGill University at Queens; 29—Queens University at Toronto.
February 5—Toronto University at McGill; 12—Queens University at McGill; 18—Toronto University at Queens; 26—McGill University at Toronto.

HOPPE POSTS FORFEIT

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—W. F. Hoppe, world's professional champion billiardist, has posted a forfeit of \$1000 to bind a handicap match of 2000 points to 1600 points with Edouard Horemans of Belgium. Hoppe stated that if Horemans covers the forfeit within a week, he will agree to play the Belgium at any time convenient to the visitor, to whom he will concede the handicap of 400 points in 2000.

ANOTHER TIE FOR
BILLIARDS LEAD

Alfredo De Oro Makes Record Stand Five Won, None Lost—Heal Takes Second Victory

Year	W.	L.	P.C.
1919-20—Alfredo De Oro	5	0	1,000
1918-19—Alfredo De Oro	5	0	1,000
1917-18—Alfredo De Oro	5	0	1,000
1916-17—Alfredo De Oro	5	0	1,000
1915-16—Alfredo De Oro	5	0	1,000
1914-15—Alfredo De Oro	5	0	1,000
1913-14—Alfredo De Oro	5	0	1,000
1912-13—Alfredo De Oro	5	0	1,000
1911-12—Alfredo De Oro	5	0	1,000
1910-11—Alfredo De Oro	5	0	1,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—C. S. Otis of New York City advanced his record to five won and three lost by his victory over H. B. Lean of Denver, Colorado, 50 to 42 in 78 innings, Wednesday afternoon in the tourney for the United States national professional three-cushion billiards championship at Strauss Auditorium. The other afternoon contest was won by H. H. Heal of Toledo, Ohio, who thereby broke his chain of defeats for the second time in nine starts.

Lean started out ahead of Otis, but the New York veteran caught up at the thirty-fifth inning. High runs were 4 for the loser and 3 for the winner. Lean forfeited a point in the seventy-seventh inning by making a second successful safety shot. Lean has now lost 9 as against one victory. The match by innings:

C. S. Otis—0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 2 0 0 1 2	0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0	1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 3 1 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

After the fourteenth inning Heal was never in danger of being overtaken by C. R. Morin of Chicago, whom he defeated 50 to 33 in 65 innings. The former champion was at his best of the present tourney. He connected with nearly everything and had plenty of good opportunities. Morin, on the other hand, had comparatively nothing to shoot at. The Toledo victor rolled off a 7 for his high run, while 5 was the Chicago man's best. The match by frames:

H. H. Heal—1 0 1 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 4 2 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 2 0 0 4 2 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 5 0. Innings—65.
1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 5 0. Innings—65.	High run—7.
C. R. Morin—1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0	0 2 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 2—23. Innings—65.
0 2 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 2—23. Innings—65.	High run—5.

Referee—A. S. Mannassau.

Another fast game was run off by Alfredo de Oro of New York, who defeated Heal 50 to 28 in 47 innings. The veteran former champion was in good stroke and led a 6 for high run. Heal started off like a winner, counting 12 before the Cuban got away from his initial point. After that de Oro began to bunch his counts and by the seventeenth inning took the lead 20 to 19. It was the fifth straight success for de Oro. The match by frames:

Alfredo de Oro—0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 2 1 0	1 0 1 4 2 4 2 1 1 0 0 0 3 1 1 2 0 0
1 0 1 4 2 4 2 1 1 0 0 0 3 1 1 2 0 0	1 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 1—50. Innings—47.
1 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 1—50. Innings—47.	High run—5.
H. H. Heal—1 2 3 3 1 2 1 0 0 0 0	1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0
1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—28. Innings—47.
0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—28. Innings—47.	High run—3.

Starting with his high run of 5, C. L. Jackson of Kansas City, Missouri, cut loose with a brand of billiards that carried him to the 50 mark in 45 innings, defeating J. W. Capron of Chicago, who did well to count 25 before the Kansas City man started a record of five wins against one loss. Capron got two runs of 5 for his high water mark. The match by frames:

C. L. Jackson—5 1 0 1 2 1 1 2 0 0 1 1	0 2 0 3 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1
0 2 0 3 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1	2 1 3 1 1 2 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 1 3 1 1 2 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—45. High run—5.
J. W. Capron—0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 5 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—25. Innings—45.
3 0 0 5 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—25. Innings—45.	High run—5.

Referee—J. H. Lewis.

ALDRICH IS ELECTED
FOOTBALL CAPTAIN

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—M. P. Aldrich '22 of Fall River, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of the Yale varsity football team for next fall. Aldrich was left halfback on the Eli eleven which faced Harvard in the Yale Bowl November 20. He is not only a fine open-field runner, but is a strong punter and field-goal kicker. He is 19 years old, weighs 160 pounds, and is 5 ft. 11 in. tall.

Aldrich prepared for Yale at Durfee High School, Fall River, entering Yale in the fall of 1918. He easily made the freshman eleven and also played on his freshman baseball nine. Last fall he played a few minutes in the Harvard-Yale varsity football game, making some brilliant runs. He also played shortstop on the Yale varsity nine last spring.

HARVARD AWARDS
FOOTBALL LETTERS

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—As a reward for having taken part in the Harvard-Yale football game at New Haven, Connecticut, Saturday, the following men have been awarded the football "H," subject to the approval of the Harvard Athletic Committee: W. G. Brooker '22 of Lindstrom, Minnesota; J. P. Brown '22 of

Plymouth, Massachusetts; C. C. Buell '23 of Hartford, Connecticut; John Crocker '22 of Fitchburg, Massachusetts; W. H. Churchill '23 of Milton, Massachusetts; H. H. Faxon '21 of Quincy, Massachusetts; R. L. Finley '21 of Albany, New York; R. W. Pitts '22 of Brookline, Massachusetts; J. J. Fitzgerald '23 of Everett, Massachusetts; John Gaston '21 of Boston, Massachusetts; Mitchell Grattwick '22 of Buffalo, New York; A. D. Hamilton '21 of Milton, Massachusetts; C. F. Havemeyer '22 of New York City; Arnold Horween '21 of Chicago, Illinois; W. D. Hubbard '22 of Readville, Massachusetts; R. S. Humphrey '21 of Hyde Park, Massachusetts; F. J. Johnson '22 of Memphis, Tennessee; R. K. Kane '22 of Marion, Massachusetts; C. C. Macomber '22 of Newtonville, Massachusetts; George Owen Jr. '23 of Newton, Massachusetts; R. M. Sedgwick '21 of Cambridge, Massachusetts; C. A. Tierney '22 of Dorchester, Massachusetts; J. R. Tolbert Jr. '22 of Hobart, Oklahoma; T. S. Woods '21 of Boston, Massachusetts, and J. A. Sessions '21 of Northampton, Massachusetts, Manager.

Of this number only seven men had received their "H's" before. These are: Grattwick, Havemeyer, Horween, Hubbard, Humphrey, Kane and Sedgwick.

HOCKEY LEAGUE
HAS BEEN NAMED

Intercollegiate Ice-Hockey League of America Expects to Complete Plans at Meeting December 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—As a result of the second meeting of its promoters at the Biltmore Hotel, this city, Sunday, further progress has been made toward the forming of an intercollegiate hockey league. As was the case at the meeting in Philadelphia a week ago five colleges approved the work accomplished to date. G. W. Orton of the University of Pennsylvania again acted as temporary chairman, with C. L. Parsons of Yale being named the permanent chairman. The meeting voted to call the organization the Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League of America, and it is expected to start the 1920-21 season with Yale, Cornell, Dartmouth, Princeton and Pennsylvania as sure members and with the hope that Harvard and one or two others will join. The meeting voted to admit any college as a charter member if it applies before December 5, when the next meeting will be held in this city.

Temporary constitution and by-laws have been drawn up and copies sent to all the larger colleges of the eastern part of the United States. It is expected that these will be accepted with practically no changes. The present plan is to have teams of six men compete. All five of the colleges which have attended the meetings are favorable to this plan. Harvard has always preferred the seven-man style of game, although when using a small rink the Crimson has played a few games with six men. As Harvard expects to have the Boston Arena available again this year, it is believed that the Crimson will insist on the seven-man team as the arena is a big surface.

Tentative schedules have been drawn up for league games between Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania; but only one of these dates can be considered as definite and that is the Yale-Dartmouth game scheduled to take place at Hanover, New Hampshire, February 12. It is hoped by the organizers that a definite schedule will be approved at the next meeting.

Those who attended the second meeting, besides Orton and Parsons, were George Rynick of Pennsylvania, T. M. Plumb Jr. of Dartmouth, and S. M. Bartow of Princeton.

D. K. E. SQUASH CLUB
WINNER BY DEFAULT

Year	W.	L.	P.C.
1919-20—D. K. E. Club	2	0	1,000
1918-19—D. K. E. Club	2	0	1,000
1917-18—D. K. E. Club	2	0	1,000
1916-17—D. K. E. Club	2	0	1,000
1915-16—D. K. E. Club	2	0	1,000
1914-15—D. K. E. Club	2	0	1,000
1913-14—D. K. E. Club	2	0	1,000
1912-13—D. K. E. Club	2	0	1,000
1911-12—D. K. E. Club	2	0	1,000
1910-11—D. K. E. Club	2	0	1,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Though granted an additional day, the Army and Navy Club was unable to fill its Class B squash tennis team, and its match went to the D. K. E. Club by a score of seven matches to none. Of the three matches played one was rather an upset, when Felix Jenkins, then hitherto ranked, defeated Geoffrey Taylor, formerly of the Harvard Club, by a score of two games to one. The summary:

Felix Jenkins, D. K. E. Club, defeated Geoffrey Taylor, Army and Navy Club, 15-10, 15-9, 15-10.
W. W. Taylor, D. K. E. Club, defeated Thomas Carnochan, Army and Navy Club, 15-4, 15-1.
G. G. Davidson, D. K. E. Club, defeated H. H. Ayres, Army and Navy Club, 15-10, 15-4.
K. N. Hawkes, G. L. Ward, H. S. Thorne, and P. M. Wahelan, D. K. E. Club, won by default.

IMMEDIATE RACE DECLINED

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Owners of the Canadian schooner Delawana announced here that their challenge for another international schooner race in the near future has been declined by the owners of the Gloucester schooner Esperanto, which recently defeated the Canadian vessel. They were informed that another race between the two yachts next year for the Halifax Herald Cup would be welcomed.

PENN ELEVEN IS
STILL UNBEATEN

Red and Blue Soccer Team Concludes Its Trip With a 3 to 0 Victory Over Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The University of Pennsylvania soccer team, which has been on tour for about two weeks and has won all its engagements, defeated the University of Toronto eleven, senior intercollegiate champions, by a score of 3 to 0. The game was played two hours ahead of scheduled time in order to permit the visitors to catch a train.

The superior weight of the United States team proved an insuperable advantage on the slippery field. This is shown by the fact that, although the local varsity had the ball in their opponents' territory for more than three-quarters of the time, they were unable to penetrate the defense, the forwards either slipping or falling on an easy prey to the body checking of the fullbacks.

The game was hardly under way before Trupp broke through, eluded the Toronto defense and scored. It was a lightning play and the best bit of work of the contest, the goal being scored one minute after the kick-off. Shortly before the close of the half Trupp secured the ball near center and again broke through for a goal. The final goal was scored shortly after the opening of the second half when Trapp, after beating the Toronto backs, dribbled the ball into the nets. The summary:

Year	W.	L.	P.C.
1919-20—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1918-19—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1917-18—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1916-17—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1915-16—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1914-15—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1913-14—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1912-13—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1911-12—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
1910-11—Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000

HARVARD MEN OUT
FOR BASKETBALL

Coach Edward Wachter Begins Work at Harvard With More Than 40 Men on Hand

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Over 40 men reported Tuesday to Coach Edward Wachter for the first Harvard University basketball practice of the season. The initial workout consisted of fundamental drill such as handling, passing and following the ball. No formation practice was attempted and probably will not be for a week or more.

Before practice started Coach Wachter spoke to the men concerning his plans for the coming season. He said that above all men must keep in strict training all the time and there must be no absences. There will be close observation and interpretation of the rules to avoid fouling in the games. Coach Wachter expressed himself as being very optimistic over the basketball outlook at the university and thinks that with the material on hand a good quintet can be produced. There can be no cut for a week or so but because of the limited space in the Hemenway gymnasium a large squad cannot be retained.

The men picked for the first squad: H. B. Tyson, captain of last year's freshman quintet; K. A. Buchanan '21; A. E. McLeish '23 of the 1923 five; H. E. Feiring '23; H. Holt '21; T. C. McConnell '21, and S. B. Chase '22. Among the other men who reported were: J. M. Hartley, G

CIVIL SERVANTS IN CANADA RESTIVE

Impatient Over Non-Removal of Grievances, Members Decide to Affiliates With Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—"Are you in favor of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa affiliating with Labor, under a charter derived from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada?" So read the ballot recently put before the federal employees in Ottawa as the outcome of three months' ferment over the question. By a majority of considerably over 1000 the service declared in favor of such action.

Last August about a hundred employees who had waxed impatient over their grievances and reform methods that they considered obsolete, received a charter from the Trades and Labor Congress, as the Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa, Federal Union No. 66. Other employees since then have been flocking to their Labor standard until now there are nearly 1400 members in the union. As the officers of the old association were antagonistic to the new association the service was split up and its cry for reformation consequently weakened. Now, however, that the matter has been decided by trial by ballot civil servants are optimistic that they will again be united under one standard.

The result of the ballot was somewhat of a surprise to the higher officials in the government, who had no idea that affection for Labor had grown so strong throughout the service. To those, however, who have watched the federal employees clamoring and petitioning for certain rights enjoyed by their comrades in Great Britain and the United States, without much success, the direction taken by the service tide was only natural. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in an interview on the day following the ballot, said:

"It is rather pleasing to know that the civil service as a whole displays more confidence in the Trades and Labor Congress than the Civil Service Association. If they had not, they would not have voted as they did, as the statements of the association officials were equal to saying that affiliation with organized Labor would retard their own progress. Of course that was nonsense, and I am glad to see the common sense of the service was triumphant and recorded a majority which I take as a vote of confidence in Labor."

F. W. Patterson, recently elected president of the Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa (Union No. 66), declared that in his opinion "more cordial relations will be established between the civil servant and his employer. It means that the service has decided to stand shoulder to shoulder with the other organized workers of this country, and we trust that the expression of opinion given will be followed by the necessary action in the near future. This will mean greater efficiency and greater contentment in the service at large."

COMPLETING MODEL TOWN IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Plans have been practically completed by the Ontario Government for the establishment of a model town on the banks of the Kapuskasing River in northern Ontario. Originally it was intended that a soldier settlement should be encouraged there, but the experiment failed. Most of the returned men who were sent there by the Hearst Government lacked farming and bush experience and for that reason were unable to make headway. They were brought back to Old Ontario and financially recompensed by the Drury Government.

At the next session of the Legislature the settlement will be incorporated as a municipality and known as Spruce Falls. The government will encourage an up-to-date town for the workers at the Spruce Falls Pulp & Paper Company's plant. Power for the residents will be supplied at cost. Under the Housing Act the government will issue debentures for \$400,000. Houses will be erected under the supervision of the Director of Housing on lots measuring 60 feet by 120.

SCHOOL TAXATION IN QUEBEC UNEQUAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—In the course of a recent address, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, an alderman of Montreal and a member of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, made it apparent that there were glaring inequalities in the present system of school taxation in this city, by which the Protestant taxpayers were made to pay for the education of the Jewish children, as well as an undue part of the education of the Roman Catholic children. This, the speaker said, was through the working of the system by which only proprietors were taxed for educational purposes, with the grouping of Protestants and Jews in the same class for educational purposes. The result of this system, he said, was that Protestant and Jewish tenants in the outlying districts, who generally occupied houses owned by French-speaking Roman Catholics, were indirectly made to pay taxes which went in the main part to the support of Roman Catholic schools, while the Protestant schools were suffering for lack of funds, and would soon have to make a call on the Quebec Legislature for further taxation, owing to the increase in population, and, especially,

the large increase of Jewish pupils in the Protestant schools.

The original legislation in 1846 provided for the two school commissions, Roman Catholic and Protestant, while—although the law called for Protestant commissioners only—it provided for the inclusion of Jewish pupils in the Protestant branch. Money for this system was furnished entirely by taxation through the Legislature, with Roman Catholics, Protestant and neutral panels, the latter chiefly corporations. The neutral valuation was increasing rapidly, while the Protestant valuation was declining. While most of the taxes from this source came from Protestant or Jewish sources, the money was divided on a school population basis, with the result that, one-fourth went to the Protestant board and three-fourths to the Roman Catholic Board—the upshot being that Protestant people were being taxed to support Roman Catholic schools, through the working of the neutral panel law.

MUSIC

Chicago Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Interesting music was set forth by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concert November 12-13. The novelty of the occasion was Ravel's set of dances which that master entitled "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales." Originally composed for piano and arranged for orchestra in 1912, the waltzes were new only in the fact that they never had previously been presented in Chicago. The piquancy of harmony that distinguishes Ravel's art, and the remarkable understanding of orchestral technique which also is at his disposal, made the "Valses Nobles" a pretty offering of art. Mr. Stock's performers accomplished a beautiful interpretation of a work which, if it is nothing more than a jeu d'esprit, is far from easy to play. The French school was represented by Chabrier's "Bourrée Fantasque," another composition which was composed as a piano piece and later orchestrated by Felix Mottl.

The chief contribution to the program was the fifth symphony by Tachakowsky, which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra frequently has performed with remarkable fervidity and which it played with great fervidity again. Efrim Zimbalist, the soloist of the concert, elected to be heard in Beethoven's violin concerto. One of the super-violinists of the contemporary concert stage, Mr. Zimbalist played with ravishing tone and pellucid technique. It was not easy, however, to follow the Russian artist's peculiar notions as to the tempo of the work. Beethoven's composition is not one of the shortest of its kind, but it was too short for Mr. Zimbalist, who endeavored—with complete success—to extend its length by filling it with languors and adagios.

The London String Quartet and Rachmaninoff held the attention of concert-goers on Sunday (November 14). The quartet never had played in Chicago previously and considerable interest was taken by the connoisseurs in its accomplishments. It proved in a quartet by Mozart and in a composition by E. Warner, the viola player of the organization, to be one of the most notable string ensembles that have been heard—noticeable, particularly, for its warmth of tone and impeccable unity of thought and execution. Mr. Rachmaninoff attracted an enormous gathering to the Auditorium and in a sonata by Beethoven, in some pieces of his own and Liszt's Rhapsody, he played with the prodigious technique and with the impersonal, imperturbable style that is part of his fascination for the throng.

FARMERS WOULD LOWER TARIFF RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—When the Dominion Tariff Commission sat in Quebec the outstanding features of the hearing were the claims urged by the industrial interests on the one hand and the farming interests on the other. The representatives of industry pleaded for the continuance of the protective tariff, holding that it was necessary for the development of both industry and agriculture. The agricultural representatives strongly advocated a reduction of the tariff to an average of 12 per cent.

The case for the farmers was presented by the Hon. N. Garneau. "The intensified difficulty of the farmers' position resulting from the high prices of machinery and of the different materials and merchandise necessary to agricultural operations, and to the requirements of the family," he said, "justify the demand for a general lowering of the tariff on all the articles required for the cultivation of the soil and for the support of the family. The average existing tariff on articles essential to agriculture is 21 per cent. This average is too great for the country's industries. They can well exist and produce reasonable returns to their proprietors with an average tariff of 12 per cent."

Mr. Garneau asserted that the profits realized by the greater number of Canadian industries proved that they were extremely prosperous. In certain cases the profits were so large that they enabled the companies to reorganize with trebled or quadrupled capital. The unreasonable protection given to certain industries, and the large profits that they made, permitted them to pay exaggerated salaries, which tempted young farmers to rush to the manufacturing centers, thus depopulating the rural centers, diminishing agricultural production and creating an economic upheaval, the effect of which had already been felt all over the country.

SCHOOLS

Milson's College
MODERN-BUSINESS
College
Seattle, Washington

Classified Advertisements

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT
1. LARGE unfurnished studio apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, \$2400. 4 West 49th St., New York City.
2. LARGE artistically furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone, \$3000. 1114 E. 11th St., New York City.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
ONE FURNISHED or 2 unfurnished rooms to let, steam heat, with private family. Call 60 Humboldt Ave., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
DESIGNER and practical manufacturer of high grade medium priced men's and young men's clothing, summer goods and specialties, seeks position with progressive firm or corporation; ten (10) years' experience in Chicago, and one year with largest corporation in Baltimore. Address L-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Connection by a man of ability to handle men and develop them along right lines; have original and unique company on basis in over forty states; can give A-1 references. Address Post Office Box 281, Chicago.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED—Salesladies whole or part time for ladies' and infants' wear. SHAPIRO'S BABY SHOP, 1114 S. Michigan Ave., Roseland, Chicago, Illinois.

COLORADO

DENVER
A. T. Lewis & Son
Dry Goods Co.
A store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied.

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY
"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
1850 Blake St.
GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY
"We return all but the dirt"
280 South Broadway Phone South 158
Gigantic Cleaners & Tailors
700 Colfax, Denver. Phone York 490-3594
We do better cleaning at moderate prices.
The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.
Special attention given to repair work
"Quality and Service"
1025-57 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.
BARNEY FUREY TRANSFER & WAREHOUSE CO.
1420-22nd St., Denver, Colo.
Phone Chicago 5133

THEATERS

Thomas Wise's New Comedy
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Thomas Wise is appearing this week at the Arlington Theater, Boston, in "The Proper Spirit," a comedy-drama by Willard Robertson and Kilbourn Gordon. In producing this piece Mrs. Henry B. Harris appears to have been seeking to leave the beaten track of pattern plays and to present a comedy that should be a believable picture of a group of New York people of today.

While one cannot but feel that the play could be pulled together a little to the advantage of the whole effect, there is no question that as it stands it is an interesting venture into what might be called an O. Henry type of comedy. There is a homely touch about the whole piece that is characteristic of the author of "An Unfinished Story," "The Trimmed Lamp," and a hundred other tales of young people in a large city, all striving to find themselves, and pausing in their striving now and again to philosophize a bit about life and themselves.

It was during just such a pause, during the prologue, that Peter Bentley became separated from his wife through no fault of either. The rest of the play shows how Peter at last finds his happiness again through trying to help an ambitious youngster win a prize in a story contest.

Mr. Wise is delightful in the part of an old friend of Peter's, a good-humored retired major who, after his wife is poking fun at himself after he has exhausted the possibilities of doing kind things for others. Frederick Burt achieves clearly the illusion of a disappointed man, a literary hack who still clings to a dull hope through all the routine that fills his days. Robert Ames, Marion Kerby and Sylvia Field appear to good advantage in minor roles.

GROUND-BREAKING FOR MASONIC TEMPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—Ground will be broken today for the new Masonic temple, facing Cass, facing the city hall, costing \$4,000,000 and will be one of the largest and finest in the world. Freemasons of this State will join with Detroit members of the order at the ground-breaking ceremonies in making the gathering notable. The largest outpouring of Masons in the city's history is planned in the march from the present temple to the site of the new home.

Masons have carried a request through the City Council to change the name of Bagge Street on which the temple will be located to Temple Avenue. The building will have beautiful surroundings facing an attractive little park near the central part of the city. The structure itself is planned as a masterpiece of Gothic architecture sufficiently large to accommodate all possible future demands of Detroit Masonry.

ENFORCING LIQUOR LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINDSOR, Ontario—Allegations of the Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin, who charged the police committee with failure to enforce the Temperance Act, are likely to be made a municipal election issue here this year. It is contended that the bulk of the people of the border cities are for law enforcement and it is possible a "law enforcement slate" may be in the field. The Windsor police commission has appointed Daniel Thompson of Peterboro to the post of police chief, and W. Gundy has been named police magistrate by the Ontario Government.

ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

COLORADO

DENVER
O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO.
QUALITY JEWELRY
Mfg. Jewels, Accurate Watch Repairs
827 15th St., 2nd Fl., Champa, DENVER
Phone M. 8440

CORSETS

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE
"For the Man Who Cares"
618 16TH STREET
M. B. WISE JR., Mgr.

HOFF-SCHROEDER.
A Large DENVER Cafeteria
One of the most popular in the West
1548 WELTON STREET TEL. MAIN 1407

Federal SYSTEM OF BAKING
BREAD AND ROLLS
1028 15th St. 1501 Lawrence St.
121 N. W. 1750 Santa Fe Drive
DENVER

JOY'S BUTTER SHOT
IN NEW HOME-ON LOOP CORNER
Central Savings Bank Building
1118-14 16TH STREET, DENVER
Besides Joy's Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and Cheese, Light Daily Lunches will be served and Buffet Lunches put up for travelers. A complete line of those fancy articles you are looking for in the DELICATESSEN SHOP. Our whole effort is to produce an Exchange of JOY—and Satisfaction.

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY
"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
1850 Blake St.
GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY
"We return all but the dirt"
280 South Broadway Phone South 158
Gigantic Cleaners & Tailors
700 Colfax, Denver. Phone York 490-3594
We do better cleaning at moderate prices.
The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.
Special attention given to repair work
"Quality and Service"
1025-57 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.
BARNEY FUREY TRANSFER & WAREHOUSE CO.
1420-22nd St., Denver, Colo.
Phone Chicago 5133

WICK'S AUTO LIVERY
Successors to Michaels Auto Livery
1700 Stout St., Denver. Phone Champa 34

TURNER PRINTING COMPANY
PRINTERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS
1427 Glenarm Place TEL. CHA. 4912

INDIANA
HAMMOND
POST GROCERY CO.
52 WILLIAMS STREET
QUALITY GROCERIES

INDIANAPOLIS
We make and sell
all types of
Lamp Shades
Sanders Co.
229 Indiana Ave.
Tel. 27-540
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Greene's Flower Shop
Successor to Hensley's
5 East Ohio Street Main 3712, New 21-402

Whitney Corset Shop
Corsets
and Accessories
S. W. Cor. Meridian and Circle, Indianapolis

McBane Corsets
A. J. BOHN, ART AND CORSET SHOP
Main 3382, 318 (3rd St.) East Bldg.
KLOTZ KLEANERS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Try our carpet cleaning department.
Prompt Service. Moderate Prices. Call Woodruff 3751. Auto. 8100. 1202 East Michigan Street.

"EXIDE" BATTERIES
For Gas and Electric Cars
"MILBURN" ELECTRIC LIGHTS
The ideal electric car
INDIANA BATTERY SERVICE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHEESE, CHEDDAR AND CHEESE
Stand 330, City Market
IF IN NEED OF
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS
215-214 Midway Stand 382 Vegetable Market
CITY MARKET HOUSE

Circle Flower Store
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS
MID-SEASON SALE
NOW GOING ON
THE CLIFTON HAT SHOP
Miss Rose, Prop. 1109 West 30th Street

LOGANSPOOT
The A. Grube Co.
Exclusive Agents in Logansport for
Wooltex Coats La Camille Corsets
Wooltex Suits Van Raalte Silk Hose
Betty Wales Dresses Gage Hats

Logansport Dye Works
SATISFACTORY WET
AND DRY CLEANING
218 6th Street
CHAR. E. RICHARDSON, Prop. Phone 381

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHEESE, CHEDDAR AND CHEESE
Stand 330, City Market
IF IN NEED OF
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS
215-214 Midway Stand 382 Vegetable Market
CITY MARKET HOUSE

Circle Flower Store
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS
MID-SEASON SALE
NOW GOING ON
THE CLIFTON HAT SHOP
Miss Rose, Prop. 1109 West 30th Street

LOGANSPOOT
The A. Grube Co.
Exclusive Agents in Logansport for
Wooltex Coats La Camille Corsets
Wooltex Suits Van Raalte Silk Hose
Betty Wales Dresses Gage Hats

Logansport Dye Works
SATISFACTORY WET
AND DRY CLEANING
218 6th Street
CHAR. E. RICHARDSON, Prop. Phone 381

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHEESE, CHEDDAR AND CHEESE
Stand 330, City Market
IF IN NEED OF
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS
215-214 Midway Stand 382 Vegetable Market
CITY MARKET HOUSE

Circle Flower Store
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS
MID-SEASON SALE
NOW GOING ON
THE CLIFTON HAT SHOP
Miss Rose, Prop. 1109 West 30th Street

LOGANSPOOT
The A. Grube Co.
Exclusive Agents in Logansport for
Wooltex Coats La Camille Corsets
Wooltex Suits Van Raalte Silk Hose
Betty Wales Dresses Gage Hats

Logansport Dye Works
SATISFACTORY WET
AND DRY CLEANING
218 6th Street
CHAR. E. RICHARDSON, Prop. Phone 381

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHEESE, CHEDDAR AND CHEESE
Stand 330, City Market
IF IN NEED OF
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS
215-214 Midway Stand 382 Vegetable Market
CITY MARKET HOUSE

Circle Flower Store
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS
MID-SEASON SALE
NOW GOING ON
THE CLIFTON HAT SHOP
Miss Rose, Prop. 1109 West 30th Street

LOGANSPOOT
The A. Grube Co.
Exclusive Agents in Logansport for
Wooltex Coats La Camille Corsets
Wooltex Suits Van Raalte Silk Hose
Betty Wales Dresses Gage Hats

Logansport Dye Works
SATISFACTORY WET
AND DRY CLEANING
218 6th Street
CHAR. E. RICHARDSON, Prop. Phone 381

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHEESE, CHEDDAR AND CHEESE
Stand 330, City Market
IF IN NEED OF
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS
215-214 Midway Stand 382 Vegetable Market
CITY MARKET HOUSE

Circle Flower Store
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS
MID-SEASON SALE
NOW GOING ON
THE CLIFTON HAT SHOP
Miss Rose, Prop. 1109 West 30th Street

LOGANSPOOT
The A. Grube Co.
Exclusive Agents in Logansport for
Wooltex Coats La Camille Corsets
Wooltex Suits Van Raalte Silk Hose
Betty Wales Dresses Gage Hats

Logansport Dye Works
SATISFACTORY WET
AND DRY CLEANING
218 6th Street
CHAR. E. RICHARDSON, Prop. Phone 381

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHEESE, CHEDDAR AND CHEESE
Stand 330, City Market
IF IN NEED OF
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS
215-214 Midway Stand 382 Vegetable Market
CITY MARKET HOUSE

Circle Flower Store
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS
MID-SEASON SALE
NOW GOING ON
THE CLIFTON HAT SHOP
Miss Rose, Prop. 1109 West 30th Street

LOGANSPOOT
The A. Grube Co.
Exclusive Agents in Logansport for
Wooltex Coats La Camille Corsets
Wooltex Suits Van Raalte Silk Hose
Betty Wales Dresses Gage Hats

Logansport Dye Works
SATISFACTORY WET
AND DRY CLEANING
218 6th Street
CHAR. E. RICHARDSON, Prop. Phone 381

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHEESE, CHEDDAR AND CHEESE
Stand 330, City Market
IF IN NEED OF
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS
215-214 Midway Stand 382 Vegetable Market
CITY MARKET HOUSE

Circle Flower Store
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS
MID-SEASON SALE
NOW GOING ON
THE CLIFTON HAT SHOP
Miss Rose, Prop. 1109 West 30th Street

LOGANSPOOT
The A. Grube Co.
Exclusive Agents in Logansport for
Wooltex Coats La Camille Corsets
Wooltex Suits Van Raalte Silk Hose
Betty Wales Dresses Gage Hats

Logansport Dye Works
SATISFACTORY WET
AND DRY CLEANING
218 6th Street
CHAR. E. RICHARDSON, Prop. Phone 381

INDIANA

LOGANSPOOT
JOHN MEHAFFIE
SHEET METAL WORK
Hardware, Stoves, Window Glass
217-219 Fifth Street

IOWA

CEDAR RAPIDS
A. C. TAYLOR & SON
JEWELERS
218 SO. SECOND ST., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
JAS. A. SNYDER, 208 2d Avenue

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE
LA PALMA CAFETERIA CO.
421-423 South 4th Avenue
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MASSACHUSETTS
FALL RIVER
LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
197 Bank Street
Telephone Fall River 2812
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

BROOKLINE
Doll Houses Beautiful
J. KOCH
800 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. 1330 Brookline
Factory Prices—Descriptive Circulars.

WORCESTER
MILADY'S SHOP
Embroideries—Good Shepherd Yarns
E. F. ROLSTON 302 Main St., Worcester
"Quality Always First"

HARDWARE
CUTLERY
MILL SUPPLIES
GIFT ROOM
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Duncan & Goodell Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.
LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
3 Pleasant Street
Telephone Park 1022
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS
Residence, Business and Trackage
Properties
W. J. CURTIS
728 McKnight Building
Minneapolis, Minn.
I BUY AND SELL CITY PROPERTY
Also Make 1st Mortgages
NORMAN F. EMERSON, 615 Met. Bank Bldg.

Store Your Furs
in Our Big Safety Vaults
Have them cleaned by our hand process
The Better Way
725 Nicollet Ave.,
Minneapolis

Interest Paid on Checking Accounts
9% ON DAILY BALANCES
8% ON MONTHLY BALANCES
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT
THE
Minnesota Loan & Trust Company
408 MARQUETTE AVENUE
Affiliated with the Northwestern National Bank

Whitted's Flower Shop
"I Love Flowers—Don't you?"
316 Hennepin Ave., MINNEAPOLIS
Main 2417

ALTRUI BAKERY
CREAM GOODS
203 7th Street S. Auto 32577

THE IVEY COMPANY
IVEY CHOCOLATES—SPECIAL CANDIES
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS
825 Nicollet Ave. W. Tel. 5055

MEYER
Cleaner and Dyer
OLGA B. MEYER, Prop.
710 Hennepin Avenue, Main 3190, Auto 21944

Carnegie Dock and Fuel Co.
REAL FUEL SERVICE FIRST, LAST AND
ALL THE TIME, IS OUR SINCERE AIM
1182 1st Nat'l Bldg. Main 6306

MICHIGAN
GRAND RAPIDS
ENTHUSIASM
Great achievements are seldom if ever possible without enthusiasm. It is the spark of enthusiasm which conquers obstacles and multiplies an individual's or institution's power to attain its purpose and ideals. The spirit which animates this organization is enthusiasm—a keen appreciation of the joy of rendering a helpful service to the community.

Herpolsheimer Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
"Ladies in Value Giving"

The Boston Store
Charles Trunka & Co.

We Are Ready
For the Holiday Season
With abundant stocks of beautiful and appropriate gifts marked at attractively low prices.

HOUSEMAN & JONES
FINE CUSTOM TAILORING
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARK
WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHING
INSURANCE
E. HAY CRAFT
Cits. Phones 35366-4210
Bell 382

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHEESE, CHEDDAR AND CHEESE
Stand 330, City Market
IF IN NEED OF
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS
215-214 Midway Stand 382 Vegetable Market
CITY MARKET HOUSE

Circle Flower Store
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS
MID-SEASON SALE
NOW GOING ON
THE CLIFTON HAT SHOP
Miss Rose, Prop. 1109 West 30th Street

LOGANSPOOT
The A. Grube Co.
Exclusive Agents in Logansport for
Wooltex Coats La Camille Corsets
Wooltex Suits Van Raalte Silk Hose
Betty Wales Dresses Gage Hats

Logansport Dye Works
SATISFACTORY WET
AND DRY CLEANING
218 6th Street
CHAR. E. RICHARDSON, Prop. Phone 381

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS
A. C. BALFOUR
CHEESE, CHEDDAR AND CHEESE
Stand 330, City Market
IF IN NEED OF
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS
215-214 Midway Stand 382 Vegetable Market
CITY MARKET HOUSE

Circle Flower Store
An Indoor Garden

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"He caught hold of the tail of the departing kangaroo"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Animal Book

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
I have a fine new animal book.
Of colored pictures full,
Lions, tigers, elephants,
A Zebra and Buffalo-bull.

And oh, there is a funny one
Of the queerest little mite,
I never had heard of him before,
He has taken my fancy quite!

Of course I know what an animal is
And I know what is a bird,
I think I know a reptile, too,
At least I'm sure I've heard.

But this little dear is something new
And he is a puzzle to me,
For he does not seem to be one of
these.

But a little bit of all the three.

His name is Duck-bill - Platypus,
Ornithorhynchus, too,
His looks are as funny as his names
are queer,
I'll tell you all about him, if you'd
like to hear.

He has four neat little paddling feet
With webs between his toes,
But he draws back the web to make
them claws
When to dig on land he goes.

Platy means broad and pus means foot;
Do you wonder how I know?
I didn't find it out for myself at all,
I was told by Uncle Joe.

Ornith tells about a bird,
And rhynch means a snout,
These long names are not really hard
When you know what they're about.

Everett at the Lumber Camp

"When do we start?"
This was the eager question Everett
Owen asked of Mr. Reed, who was
about to make his annual trip to the
lumber camp where he worked during
the winter months. Everett and
Michael Reed were great pals and
when Everett had obtained permis-
sion to go to the camp, they both
were very glad.

"As soon as we can get you prop-
erly fitted out," replied Michael.
Being "properly fitted out" meant,
among other things, a heavy mack-
inaw, a snug woolen cap, fur-lined
mittens, heavy boots and leggings.

Arriving one frosty day at the lum-
ber camp, Everett looked upon a won-
derful sight. At least so it appeared to
him. There were log buildings
strongly built, which provided the men
working in the camp with sleeping
apartments, a kitchen and a dining
room. Then there were stables and a
blacksmith shop for the teams. These
structures really formed a little vil-
lage, a village that had a beautiful set-
ting of heavy timber, snow and moun-
tains in the distance.

Early every morning the men set to

work. They were formed into squads.
The duty of one was to fell trees, of
another to cut them into logs, of still
another to haul them over the trails to
the near-by river, down which they
were transported to the sawmills.

Everett went here and there as he
pleased, talking with the men and
assisting wherever he could. Such
jolly fun as these men had in the big
out of doors where they worked! How
they would whistle and sing and tell
stories! Of course he was with
Michael Reed most of the time. Mi-
chael had general charge of the men.

One day an invitation came to
Mr. Reed to go to the city, miles away.
He was asked to address some col-
lege students about this very lumber
camp in which he worked.

"Well, what do you think of it,
boys?" said Michael, as he shared the
message with the group about him,
a habit the men had when mail
reached them.

"Fine. Go ahead!" were the re-
marks common on all sides.

The following day found Michael
setting off for the city, leaving Ever-
ett in camp with the men.

The work progressed about as
usual. Everett divided his time among
the several squads. Everywhere there
were signs of bustling activity. Sev-
eral weeks later, when Mr. Reed re-
turned to the camp, he found every-
one but the cook and his assistants
away.

"Busy folks, as usual," he said to
himself, as he sauntered about, glad
to be back in the open.

When the men came back to camp
Michael was astonished to see Everett
driving a team, guiding them care-
fully, as he had learned to do watch-
ing the men.

"Well, well, Everett, you are quite
a driver," said Michael. "To handle a
big team like that is very fine, in-
deed."

"You see," said Everett, "one of the
men was called away the day after
you left. When the other teams would
leave each morning, this team would
whinny just as if they said, 'Let us
go, too.' When I told some of the
men about it they said they would load
my wagon for me if I would like to
drive the team."

"And I guess you liked it, too, didn't
you?" said Michael as they walked
toward the mess-hall.

"What is pepper, Mother?
What makes pepper, please?"
"Pepper, little Brother,
Is made half of P's."

Then she smiled, "Now spell it,"
And he did with ease:
There were just six letters—
Half of them were P's.

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which the Voyagers Secure the Great Chest

Copyright 1920, by The Christian Science Pub-
lishing Society. All rights reserved.

Treasure!
Such was the thought that came to
every rooster and to every kangaroo
when they saw the great chest afloat
in the moon-path.

Treasure!
True, it was not, as Pouch had pic-
tured it, in the depths of the sand nor
yet at the bottom of a deep, deep hole.

But here, nevertheless, was a chest
that would gladden the heart of the
most stolid adventurer. For it was
big, it was bound with broad straps
of iron, it had corners of brass, and
it was fastened with the most pon-
derous of padlocks. All these things
the voyagers could see for the great
chest lay in the very center of the
moon-path and so was bathed in
light. It rode the swells like a gull
—now rising, now falling; a strange,
mysterious object that held—no one
knew what.

As if to seek an answer, all who
stood near the rock from which
Fleeter had recounted his tales now
started across the floor of the valley.
The monkey led the way to the arch.
A half-minute after they had passed
underneath, reached the wash of the
sea, and found themselves on a tiny
beach of white-white sand. It was
quite the whitest sand they had ever
seen. It lay upon the shore in no
perfect a crescent that Kangaroo
thought it must be here that the new
moons made their bed.

The beach sloped in gentle fashion
to meet the foam-ruffled wavelets.
And these sang a song—a forever song
with a long, even cadence and words
that went "swish—swish—swish." All
heard them for all had approached
with the softest of footsteps—with the
softest of footstep—until the whole
venturesome crew stood with their
toes almost touching the water. It
was here that the moon-path began—
began at their feet and took its golden
way out, far out over the deep of the
sea.

The chest was not a great way
from the beach. But it was entirely
out of reach and so there at once
arose the question as to how to bring
it to shore.

"Go - get - Kangaroo!" advised
Captain Redcomb, "then-sail-around-to-
it, then-sail-around-to-it."
"But by that time it may be gone,"
objected Pouch.

"If we only had a long, long rope,"
wished Kangaroo.
"Or if the seven winds would
come back and blow, blow, blow,"
said Fleeter. "But I'm sure they will
not. Of course, there is the morning-
breeze and it would be just the right
one. Yes," he repeated, "just the
right one."

"Why do you say that?" questioned
Pouch.
"Because it always come from out

there," explained Fleeter, as he waved
in the direction of the chest, "and
so would wait the treasure to our
very feet. But there's no good in
wishing because the morning-breeze
is fast, fast asleep nor will it waken
before dawn-time."

"My, my!" sighed all the roosters.
"Dear, dear," said the crew's kan-
garoos. And all gazed wistfully at
the chest that lay in the sheen of
the moon-path. At times it half
sprang about and when it did it turned
black as ebony. But that but made it
all the more mysterious. Yet it would
not come nearer, but remained as if
anchored in the heart of the glittering
path.

Now, while the chest bobbed first
up and then down, and some were
saying, "My, my" and others, "Dear,
dear," Kangaroo quietly got out his
thinking-cap, slipped it on, and
thought, and thought, and then
thought again. And then he suddenly
sprang forth with a bound and be-
gan dancing along the curve of the
beach.

"I have it! I have it!" he fairly
shouted. "Why not rouse Mr. Morning-
Breeze this very minute?"

"A splendid idea," responded Fleeter.
"except for the fact that there seems to
be no way of rousing him."

"Yes, that seems to be a bit out of
the question to say the least," said
Pouch, looking at Kangaroo in mild
surprise.

"But it's not; I tell you, it's not,"
protested Kangaroo. "At any rate it
isn't providing the roosters will agree
to do their part."

"What's that you say, what's that-
you say?" demanded Captain Redcomb,
sharply. "What'll-we-do, what'll-we-do,
what'll-we-do?"

"Simply crow," answered Kangaroo.
"Just crow and crow and crow as long
and as loud as ever you can. You see
my idea is that you will make such a
day-time racket that the morning-
breeze will waken and then skip over
the water to see what the matter is."

"Kangaroo's right!" cried Pouch.
"Wonderful idea. Superb idea! For if
there's anything that will make the
morning-breeze think that the dawn is
at hand it will be a grand outburst of
crowing."

And so without more ado steps were
immediately taken to carry out the
plan. The crew's roosters formed in
a half-circle with Captain Redcomb
directly in front of them. Once in po-
sition, the Captain extended his broad
wings and began beating his sides in
most vigorous fashion while all those
before him did the very same thing.

Thus, wings flapping and every neck
outstretched, the entire group set up
the most resonant and altogether most
marvelous "cock-a-doodle-do" that was
ever sounded anywhere.

Again and again the chorus rose,
echoing and re-echoing in the depths
of the archway or speeding outward
across the face of the sea.

After each mighty out-pouring the
roosters would pause while every eye
rested with expectant look on the
far-distant part of the moon-path.

And finally it was seen that away in
the offing, the face of the path was
gradually changing. The face became
rumpled! Golden-edged ripples stirred
in the distance and then seemed to
be sweeping—sweeping inward toward
those who watched from the beach.

"It's the morning-breeze!" an-
nounced Fleeter in the highest of
glee. "Those are his footprints that
you see on the sea. Yes, the crowing
has wakened him and he's coming
toward us lickety-split!"

"Keep up the crowing," Pouch
cried to the roosters.
"Cock-a-doodle-do!" crowed the
chorus in answer, and did it again
and again.

Landward moved the wind; nearer
and nearer the chest. Now it was
touching it! And as it did the treas-
ure began to move—slowly but surely
it began to move toward the island.

"Hurrah!" cheered Kangaroo.
"Crow more and still more," pleaded
Pouch.

And so it came to pass that the
great chest with its broad bands of
iron and its ponderous lock fell into
the hands of the voyagers.

How massive it was! How those
on the beach tugged to bring it high
up on the sands! But, once there,
how were they to open it? Indeed
this might have given them no end of
concern had Captain Redcomb not
discovered a huge key tied tight to
one of the handles. Quickly he
pecked at the knot. Time after time
he pecked at it until finally it gave
way. Then Pouch and Kangaroo in-
serted the key in the lock. How it
creaked as they turned it! But turn
it did and the next moment twenty
pairs of willing hands had thrown
open the lid of the chest.

And there, packed close within was—
Is it pieces of gold, you are think-
ing?

But it was not that. There was not
so much as one bit of gold in the whole
great chest. Instead (and here is
Kangaroo's list for it—the one that he
made after returning to the menagerie
tent), instead of gold a careful count-
ing of the entire contents after every-
thing had been piled on the beach,
showed the following:

20 parcels of sugar plums.
3 bags of corn.
42 bundles of stick-candy with red
stripes.
42 bundles of stick-candy with green
stripes.
2 boxes of taffy-on-the-stick.
12 plum puddings.

All these were packed tightly amid
what appeared to be cobwebs. But
as the crew removed bag after bag,
and bundle after bundle and pudding
after pudding and so disclosed more
and still more of the filmy substance,
Kangaroo made a startling discovery.

That which had been stuffed into the
dozen nooks and dozen crevices and in
and about the contents of the chest,
was nothing more or less than a cloud!
Even as he watched it began to rise
gracefully as if to float skyward.

Kangaroo's thoughts began to move
very rapidly. Here, perhaps, was his
chance to rejoin the Pretty Lady with
the Blue-Blue Eyes. In an instant he

had resolved to go. And so, leaping
lightly to the bosom of the cloud, he
clung to it ever so tightly.

"What's this! What's this!" Pouch
shouted suddenly, wheeling about and
rubbing his eyes in amazement.
"Surely you are not going to leave us,
Friend Kangaroo?" And he caught
hold of the tail of the departing
one.

"No, no, you must not," protested
the others.
"I just have to," answered Kan-
garoo. "This may be my only opportu-
nity. I do hope you will forgive me
for making up my mind in such hasty
fashion. But I'm sure you'll agree
that such an accommodating cloud as
this one is not to be found at every
turn of the road!"

"As you will," replied Pouch in a
resigned sort of way. "But the treas-
ure—part of it belongs to you. Isn't
there something—"

"There is," said Kangaroo, "for if
you don't mind I'd like to have that
nice round, plum pudding—the one
that's in the very center of the pile."

In a moment Fleeter had placed it
in the brown fellow's arms and then,
Pouch releasing his tail, Kangaroo
rose with the cloud amid shouts of
farewell from the voyagers. Up, up
went the cloud. Looking down, its
passenger now saw the entire island.

On the beach were his friends gather-
ed about the chest, their faces
turned upward toward him. Across
from them and under the lee of the
cliffs, the Kangaroo-rooster rode quietly
at anchor. The trees near the valley's
brim were still. There was no motion
save the nodding of the beanpole mast
which dipped with the rise and fall
of the sea. Outward from the arch
stretched the moon-path—a great daz-
zling shaft of gold. As Kangaroo
watched, everything grew smaller and
smaller—farther and farther away.

And then, using the plum pudding for
a pillow, he snuggled deep in the cloud
feeling sure that in good time he would
come to the land of the sunset. And,
so thinking, he fell asleep.

Twilight

At twilight, the cows come up from
the pasture, one after the other. The
sun has just set and the world is soft
and gray and dim. All the cows are
there. They are walking slowly.

Sometimes one strays from the road
and takes a bite of roadside grass.
The dust settles down again as our
cows pass. They go into the barnyard
and the man closes the gate. I hear
him taking down the jingling milk
pail. On a distant hill I hear a dog
bark. Is he telling his master that all
the cows are in?

Somebody calls, at our barn, and
the woods repeat the very words he
said. I hear them, out among the
woods. When I call in the twilight,
I hear my voice, in the woods.

I hear a wagon on a distant road.
The people who live on the next hill
are talking; I hear them. Everything
is very soft and distinct. I like to
listen to the soft, twilight sounds.

The Button Box

I'm made of white cardboard with a
picture of Humpty Dumpty pasted onto
my lid.

Once I was filled with chocolates and
tied up with pink ribbon. I sat on
the counter in a candy store and every-
one who saw me said, "What a beau-
tiful box," but they none of them
bought me.

I kept my lid shut very tight. I
never opened it once, not even to talk
to the Teddy bear who stood next me
on the counter. You see I wanted my
chocolates to keep very fresh and firm.

One day two small girls came in.
"Please, we want some candies," said
Dorothy Grace. "It's a secret," whis-
pered Priscilla. "They're a present
for Nurse."

The girl-behind-the-counter knew
this was a very important present.
She showed them everything she had.
Dorothy Grace liked the Teddy bear
best but Priscilla fancied a drum filled
with maple drops.

"What was to be done?"
"Perhaps your nurse would like this
box," said the girl-behind-the-counter,
and she lifted me out.

"I'm sure she would," said Dorothy
Grace. "I don't believe she'd play
with a Teddy bear anyway."

"I don't think she'd play with a drum
either," said Priscilla. "but praps
she'll keep her buttons in this box
when the chocolates are done."

So they thought me and I rode home
hidden in a doll's pram.
It all happened just as Priscilla said,
and Nurse has kept her buttons in me
ever since.

The Ivy

Walking under old walls or by
tumble-down ruins in the autumn you
may often notice the buzzing sound of
a myriad insects, and gazing up at
once you find that at last the tangled
masses of the ivy have burst again
into flower, for the ivy is one of the
latest shrubs to bloom, and directly
its little clusters of greenish-yellow
flowers open their cups to the sun,
great hordes of wasps and flies come
from far and near to take their share
of its feast of nectar. Wasps have not
the long tongues of the hive bees, and
the honey in most flowers is out of
their reach, but in those of the ivy they
can sip their fill.

The stems on which the ivy flowers
grow are quite different from the usual
climbing stems, with their crowded
tiny rootlets clinging so tightly to the
old tree or wall, for not only have they
no rootlets whatever upon them, but
instead of creeping quite closely to
their support they stretch their heads
out eagerly toward the sun. And then
the leaves which grow upon these
flower stems are not at all like the
pretty five-lobed ones you know so
well, but are just plain and simple
leaves with no lobes at all. Following
the fall of the flowers come rounded
clusters of berries, first green and
then black, which will hang upon the
plant all through the winter, and pro-
vide many birds with food.

THE HOME FORUM

Long Brown Fallows

Now where the bare sky spans the landscape bare,
Up long brown fallows creeps the slow brown team.
Ruffling the tangles of his thicket hair,
The striding yokel steadies now the team.
Now strides erect with cheeks that glow and gleam,
And whistles shrewdly to the spacious air.

—Alfred Austin.

Thanksgiving Among the Pilgrims

"In view of their good fortune Governor Bradford determined to have a season of rejoicing. Then they gave themselves up to holiday making, no doubt having such sports as they had known in England, and especially a military drill and shooting-match," relates Tudor Jenks in his book on Captain Miles Standish.

"To their festival came Massasoit with about ninety men, and all were entertained.

"This festival week is what is ordinarily described as the first Thanksgiving in New England, but there is nothing in the account to show that there was any intention of beginning an annual observance, or of establishing any special holiday, religious or secular. The Pilgrims gave thanks for their blessings at all times, and would hardly think it necessary to set apart a day for the purpose.

"That the rejoicing became a national custom, and that this festival at Plymouth was the first instance, may be granted; but we must not get a wrong idea of the Pilgrims and their principles in regard to holidays.

"There is, however, no doubt about the feasting. The women of Plymouth had plenty to do to prepare the dinners in their big fireplaces over the fires of glowing wood embers. Over the bed of red-hot cinders kettles were hung from chains fastened to an iron bar or bit of green wood that ran across the chimney, or pots and kettles with long legs were set on the fire itself. Meat was roasted by being hung before the fire on a chain, or on a spit, so it could be turned and basted. We have no list of the utensils brought from Holland and England, but we may be sure the Pilgrim mothers took with them the most necessary iron ware for the kitchen, or iron from which griddles, spits, hocks, and trivets could be made.

"As for table-trenchers of wood were of leather or wood (which John Alden, the cooper, could make), or rarely of pewter. Knives and wooden spoons were plenty.

"No forks were there, the first be-

ing brought a dozen years later by Governor Winthrop; and they remained a rarity for a whole generation. There was a big dish or box of salt in the center of the table, with a cloth neatly spread over it. The wooden trenchers were about a foot square, hollowed into a bowl in the middle, and these remained in

does not often make an epigram—his mind is too candid—but he came near when he said the other day that the test of a good book was that it was not reprintable in any series.

"How a man who can afford a few shillings can read in a modern mechanical reprint an old book still accessible in its stout original honest

"tides" came. The Turners went down, didn't they, Melissa? And Melissa said that her brother Tom had made one trip, and that Dolph and Rube were . . . to go that coming spring; and, thereupon, a mighty resolution filled Chad's heart to the brim and steadied his eyes, but he did not open his lips then."

which might contain any edible vegetable thing from onions to strawberries, from mushrooms to asparagus; the wilderness had blossomed like the rose, and the morning air smelled like a garden. All the porters and burden bearers were engaged on the same business, and knew and greeted each other: but we felt like



"Central Park," from the etching by Henry B. Shope

The Planners of Central Park

From early years the greatness and future growth of New York were recognized; and over a century ago the streets of the city were mapped out, in detail, for almost the entire extent of Manhattan Island.

When the city came to the matter of laying out Central Park, a half century later—for thus rapidly had the city grown, as if to justify the early confidence!—men of an utilitarian type were chosen for the work, and they succeeded beautifully. They were a small board, consisting of the Mayor, two other city officials, and three citizens; and what a three those citizens were!—for they were William Cullen Bryant the poet, and George Bancroft, the historian, and Washington Irving! And the plans that they made and set in motion, or which they in their noble spirit inspired landscape artists to dream of, were of a kind so superb as to give New York one of the finest parks of any city in the world, with wealth of water and rocks, and diversified heights and levels, and greenery.—Robert Shackleton.

Thanksgiving Day

Brave and high-souled Pilgrims, you who knew no fears,
How your words of thankfulness go ringing down the years;
May we follow after; like you, work and pray,
And with hearts of thankfulness keep Thanksgiving Day.
—Annette Wynne.

Covent Garden in the Early Morning

My destination was Covent Garden, for I had never seen Covent Garden in the early morning; that being one of the many exciting and agreeable things which all Londoners are supposed to have done, and many pretend to have done but few in fact have done. All the rest of the West End was deserted, but in the neighborhood of Garrick Street my hansom was blocked by a line of carts bearing fruit and flowers and vegetables. Here I met a friend by appointment, and together we strolled for a little round a network of streets all of which were entirely filled with carriages' horse-drawn carts. Whoever else was asleep, there was plenty of life going on here, and as yet we were only on the outskirts. How the traffic changes from hour to hour in these narrow London thoroughfares! One hour of the day they will be traversed by heavy motor-cars, and those huge wagons that the railway companies scatter from their stations; at another hour there will be nothing but lines of carriages and motors and taxicabs, with shining lamps and varnish, and throngs of liveried servants; but now there was nothing but the smell of flowers and fruit, and brilliant splashes of color, and horses tossing their nose-bags, and all the ancient business of collecting and distributing the fruits of the earth. One was continually being jostled by people bearing pine boxes

"His Unspeakable Gift"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
WHEN a man begins to awake from his sleep "in the dust of the earth," in other words commences to abandon his belief in material existence, and catches a glimpse of the glory that is God and His idea, such a man will be more than likely to say, with Paul, "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift." The world of men may indeed be thankful, not merely once a year but always, that infinite intelligence, Mind, or God, has expressed Himself in imperishable goodness, and that this goodness is man, the unlimited expression of Spirit, the spiritual manifestation, of which a mortal is a mythical imitation. The glories of Mind, outpouring in immeasurable excellence, are unutterable in human language. The perception of this wondrous excellence is between a man and God, Himself, for each individual, alone and of himself, is privileged to close the door on the physical senses and commune with the eternal consciousness or Mind that is the cause of his being conscious.

Men have to be thankful that there is a God, that there is the eternal Mind who guides the every act of the individual who seeks Him wholly. They have to make more and more concrete their gratitude that the real man, whose being is the reflection of Soul, the originator of all, has no life in matter and that the round of so-called birth, living, dying, and death never touches anything real. For, Mrs. Eddy says, "Withdraw God, divine Principle, from man and the universe, and man and the universe would no longer exist. But annihilate matter, and man and the universe would remain the forever fact, the spiritual substance of things hoped for; and the evidence of the immortality of man and the cosmos is sustained by the intelligent divine Principle, Love." ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," p. 226.) Material sense does not truthfully testify as to what exists. It may claim that a mortal is starving, or is a failure, or is the victim of an inherited or incurable disease, but it would not be true, for what is true is that Principle has produced perfection, and nothing can be substituted in its place. All materiality in its full-rounded variety is supposititious, a term whose meaning wonderfully illustrates the illusory claim of mortality, for one meaning of supposititious is: "fraudulently substituted for something; not being what it purports to be." The entirety of matter and its formations, however substantial they seem to the haphazard thinker or to his polar opposite, the exact student of wholly materialistic learning, is really insubstantial and supposititious.

Mortality's countless assertions of presence and intelligence in varied forms must be met each and every one with continuous praise and thanks to God, eternal Principle, that they are not true and that in place of their suppositiousness there is the idea of spiritual Mind, the reflection of Soul. All of matter's false beliefs must be supplanted in a person's cognition with Mind's unlimited reflection, and the doing of that is, in fact, the occupation, profession or career of the faithful student of Christian Science. He is to abase, utterly deny, materiality and exalt the real in his thoughts, until at the end of great growth in this Science all mortality fades away. He must reinstate in what is called this modern time the way of doing of ages gone of which Longfellow writes in one of his earlier poems,

"When first in ancient times, from Jubal's tongue
The tuneful anthem filled the morning air,
The voice of praise was heard in every tone,
And prayer and thanks to Him, the Eternal One."

It is the aim of the student of Christian Science that in every thought, in every speech, in every act, he is giving "prayer and thanks to Him, the Eternal One." In this way, whether a nation here proclaims a day of Thanksgiving in one month, or a nation there sets aside a similar day in another month, it is the privilege of the individual to resolve to consider the dawn of every new day as an opportunity for the giving of thanks to unending good, or God, the divine Mind. This resolution he can keep, but only with a mighty struggle. The keeping of it demands a battle with the falsity of material sense, but one in which, "When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." Mind and its idea, the reality of all things, are an absolute bar to all belief of evil. Spirit is all and it upholds and enforces its allness by the obliteration of all claims of evil, an obliteration which has for ever and ever taken place, for mortality is a spurious claimant to entity.

Nations and individuals should arise from their holidays of Thanksgiving sure that they are not guilty of what Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, incisively characterizes as "Prayerful ingratitude," a phrase which is the marginal heading of a paragraph in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 3, containing this statement: "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more. Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech." Action is almost certain to involve

serving, and service is the requirement of Mind, for the spiritual idea's whole being is service, for this idea serves Principle as the complete reflection of all that Spirit is. So men can inaugurate a greater service now in their lives, and thus, more and more serving Principle, they cannot escape giving a larger service to their fellow men in the present hour.

Mississippi Steamboats

On Board U. S. S. Mississippi.
Oct. 1, 1907.

Dear Archie: . . .
I am now on what I believe will be my last trip of any consequence while I am President. Until I got to Keokuk, Iowa, it was about like any other trip, but it is now pleasant going down the Mississippi, though I admit that I would rather be at home. We are on a funny, stern-wheel steamer. Mr. John McIlhenny is with me, and Capt. Seth Bullock among others. We have seen wild geese and ducks and cormorants on the river, and the people everywhere come out in boats and throng or cluster on the banks to greet us.
October 4. You would be greatly amused at these steamboats, and I think you will like your trip up the Mississippi next spring, if only everything goes right, and Mother is able to make it. There is no hold to the boat, just a flat bottom with a deck, and on this deck a foot or so above the water stands the engine-room, completely open at the sides and all the machinery visible as you come up to the boat. Both ends are blunt, and the gangways are drawn up to big cranes. Of course the boats could not stand any kind of sea, but here they are very useful, for they are shallow and do not get hurt when they bump into the bank or one another. The river runs down in a broad, swirling, brown current, and nobody but an expert could tell the channel. One pilot or another is up in the Texas all day long and all night. Now the channel goes close under one bank, then we have to cross the river and go under the other bank; then there will come a deep spot when we can go anywhere. Then we wind in and out among shoals and sand-bars. At night the steamers are all lighted up, for there are a dozen of them in company with us. It is nice to look back at them as they twist after us in a long winding line down the river.—Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children.

Mist
Fleeting across the flood
Of the glimmering lake in the wood,
Look how it wavers and gleams,—
Diaphanous vesture of dreams!
—Alice Brown.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One shew, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	 5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of the newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, .75c
Single copies, 5 cents.
Five cents at news stands.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES
EUROPEAN: Amblerly House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 923-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 420 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 312 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 255 Geary Street, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: 260 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: 4 Savings Bank Bldg., Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Chicago, 711A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amblerly House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HEROLD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE HERAUD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

In the Second-Hand Book Business

"Mr. Bemerton is a kind-looking man. . . ." E. V. Lucas confides to us in "Over Bemerton's." "He is very short, clean-shaven, with silver-rimmed spectacles and white hair. An alert and contented man. He has been in the second-hand book business, he tells me, all his life, having begun as an errand boy at Sotheby's. He set up for himself thirty years ago, and has done well enough, never rising quite to a first folio nor descending much to remainders, but maintaining a steady mean between these two extremes. He has probably never read through a whole volume in his life; but he knows something about most. He has a knack of dipping which had been born an author instead of a bookseller might have made his fortune as a popular scholar and even now would qualify him for a librarian's ship almost anywhere. Libraries, however, he does not much esteem. People should buy their books, he holds; but that, of course, is a counsel of perfection, or would be were it not for the multitude of reprints. . . .
"Mr. Bemerton's only sign of impatience or intolerance is displayed when he is reminded by customers of the cheapness of the modern reprint; but I must do him the justice to explain that it is not for an instant the result of any commercial self-protection on his part. . . . but the genuine distaste of the born explorer for a well-mapped country. What can become of book-hunting, he asks, if everything is reprinted in uniform binding for a shilling or sixpence? He

paper and clear print, with the good smell of years about it, he fails to understand. 'Do you know,' he says, 'that most of the books published to-day—and all the cheap ones—will have perished in less than a hundred years? The paper will fall to pieces.' 'It should not say that the least interesting part of his shop is the case in which he keeps those books which are too good to be reprinted for a shilling. What are they? Not for anything would I divulge their titles; but we know, he and I. The time has come for book-lovers to keep secrets.'"

A Far-Away, Curious Country

"The sunlight still lay warm and yellow far under the crest of Pine Mountain, and they had not gone far when Caleb Hazel overtook them and with long strides forged ahead," we read in "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," by John Fox Jr. "The school-master 'boarded around' and it was his week with the Turners, and Chad was glad, for he already loved the tall, gaunt, awkward man who asked him question after question so kindly—loved him as much as he revered and feared him—and the boy's artless, sturdy answers in turn pleased Caleb Hazel. And when Chad told who had given him Jack, the master began to talk about the far-away, curious country of which the cattle-dealer had told Chad so much: where the land was level and there were no mountains at all; where on one farm might be more sheep, cattle, . . . than Chad had seen in all his life; where the people lived in big houses of stone and brick—what brick was Chad could not imagine—and rode along hard, white roads in shiny covered wagons. . . .

where there were towns that had more people than a whole county in the mountains, with rock roads running through them in every direction and narrow rock paths along these roads—like rows of hearthstones—for the people to walk on—the land of the blue grass—the 'settlements of old Kaintuck.' "And there were churches everywhere as tall as trees and school houses aplenty; and big schools, called colleges, to which the boys went when they were through with the little schools. The master had gone to one of these colleges for a year, and he was trying to make enough money to go again. And Chad must go some day, too; there was no reason why he shouldn't since any boy could do anything he pleased if he only made up his mind and worked hard and never gave up. . . . This hard and never gave up. . . . This college, he said, was a huge brown house as big as a cliff that the master pointed out, that gray and solemn, towered high above the river; and with a rock porch bigger than a great boulder that hung just under the cliff, with twenty long, low stone steps to climb before one came to the big double front door. "How do you get that?" Chad asked. . . . The master had walked, and it took him a week. A good horse could make the trip in four days, and the river-men floated logs down the river to the capital in eight or ten days, according to the 'tide.' When did they go? In the spring, when the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1920

EDITORIALS

Adult Education in Britain

AMONGST the many movements which have received an impetus from the great changes of the past six years, that of adult education must be accorded a foremost place. As the Master of Balliol, A. L. Smith, put it, in the course of an address to the congress convened by the Adult School Movement, at Oxford, last summer, before the war this movement was more or less in a pioneer stage; but since the war there has been a rapid step forward, until, today, its usefulness is only limited by the amount of the funds available for development.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that in this branch of education, as in several others, the general concept has been very greatly enlarged. The idea that education is something to be undertaken and completed, practically, in childhood, with exceptional extensions in the case of a favored few, has a most tenacious hold on the popular thought, but the experience of tens of thousands of men, during the war, has done very much to loosen its hold. Virtually every man who joined the colors went to school again in some way or another, and found himself, once more, under a discipline which he had not experienced since his school days. Then the great number of university and public school men who joined the ranks carried with them the atmosphere and the love of learning, with the result that all manner of organizations were formed in camps and other centers, with the full approval of the military authorities, designed to enable men, as far as possible, to carry on their studies. Such organizations were generally open to any who chose to join, and, unquestionably, many did join them who had come to regard their education as "completed." By doing so, they made the discovery almost of a new world. They learned that there was no limit to education, and they began to regard as one of the desirable reforms of the future the formation of what the Master of Balliol, in his address at Oxford, described as "an educational highway."

Many other developments tended to strengthen this movement. A very large part of the work of the British Ministry of Reconstruction, for instance, lay in the direction of education, taking the form of free vocational training of all kinds, whilst many thousands of grants to former service men were made to enable them to secure a university education. But even more interesting than this was the way in which such organizations as already existed to promote adult education, outside the usual channels of school and university, were, shortly after the signing of the armistice, called upon to meet a demand far in excess of anything that had obtained before.

The Workers Educational Association is, indeed, showing itself most refreshingly awake to its opportunities. Thus, in a pamphlet recently issued, based on the final report of the Adult Education Committee appointed by the Ministry of Reconstruction, the association takes up the whole question of university education and its extension, and deals with it after a most broad-minded fashion. Specially notable is the view taken on "working class" control. The term is quite evidently used in a comprehensive sense, and the association specially insists that working class control should not be associated with "any particular complexion or teaching." That some control of this kind should exist is made evident, but it is also insisted that there should be the fullest cooperation with the Board of Education, the universities and the local education authorities. Indeed, the whole aim of the association would seem to be to secure the utmost support for the universities from all possible sources, and then, the widest possible extension of the educational activities of the universities.

Thus, the association maintains that, the provision of a liberal education for adult students should be regarded by universities "as a normal and necessary part of their functions," and that they should apply a larger proportion of their revenues to this purpose. University expenditure upon extramural education should, it urges, be facilitated still further by more liberal assistance to universities from public authorities, both local and national. Then the association advocates the maintenance by the universities of a larger and more adequately paid staff of tutors and lecturers, and urges upon the universities the desirability of providing residential tutors in those districts in which they carry on a substantial amount of extramural work.

Not the least interesting proposal made by the association is that for greater opportunities to enable adult students to study in the universities for longer or shorter periods. "Summer Schools," it insists, "should be so extended and arranged as to offer throughout the year opportunities for study to extramural students; whilst the universities should also provide opportunities for study for municipal civil servants, teachers, trade union officials, and other groups of peoples." Such proposals are, of course, deserving of the most careful consideration. A proposal to extend the activities of the universities is a proposal simply to meet the demand of the hour. Nevertheless, the cogency of the warning uttered by the Master of Balliol to the Oxford congress, last summer, cannot be questioned. "Primary, secondary, and university education," Mr. Smith declared, "must be united by a stream of students, but it ought not to be thought that all students have to end at the university." In other words, every effort should be made to promote the love of knowledge for its own sake, and not for any particular label it may secure.

Liquor Traffic Along Canadian Border

ONE of the great problems confronting the provincial and state authorities along the international border between Canada and the United States is the question of the illicit liquor traffic. With the border states dry and the border provinces of Canada operating under temper-

ance laws involving varying degrees of prohibition, the inducement to attempt an illicit traffic in liquor is considerable, and, for some time, such traffic has been rapidly approaching the proportions of an international scandal. Some months ago, public attention was specially drawn to the conditions existing along the Canadian border, between North Dakota and Saskatchewan, where the prohibition laws were being openly flouted in circumstances allowing of little doubt that the condition existed, in some cases at any rate, with the connivance of the authorities.

It now appears that the state of things on the border between Michigan and Ontario is no better than it is further west. A recent shooting affair, in which one of the Canadian prohibition officers was involved, has suddenly drawn attention to the whole question, and is apparently arousing a very wholesome determination throughout Ontario to demand the suppression of the traffic. The matter is one of no little difficulty. With a great American city like Detroit just over the line, involving, as it does, a constant traffic back and forth, a very considerable police force is necessary to control the situation adequately, and the charge is that, up to the present, Ontario has not supplied this force. The fact is, however, that the burden of preventing liquor entering the country is laid upon the United States prohibition officers just as much as the burden of preventing liquor passing out of the country is laid upon their Canadian colleagues. The powers granted under the Volstead enforcement act are amply sufficient to prevent a single gallon of liquor crossing the international border, and demand should be made, here as elsewhere, that the law be enforced.

Nevertheless, it is welcome to note that the Ontario authorities are determined, whether their efforts are adequately seconded by the United States officials or not, to see that the law is enforced on the Canadian side. The government, declared Mr. Drury, the provincial Premier, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, intends to increase the strength of the provincial police force at an additional annual expense of \$250,000, and is prepared "to take a chance on the Legislature passing the measure" when the estimates are considered. If the Legislature does not pass the measure, then the Prime Minister is prepared to appeal to the country on the question. There is little doubt, however, that the provincial government's action will be indorsed by the Legislature. Ontario would seem to be thoroughly roused on the question, and determined to put an end to a very discreditable situation, at the earliest possible moment.

The Open-Shop Issue

LABOR union leaders in the United States, reasonably or unreasonably, are considerably exercised as to what may be the attitude of the incoming national administration toward their cause. While a disinterested analyst might find it somewhat difficult to discover wherein the Republican Party as a whole is any less friendly to organized Labor than is the Democratic Party as a whole, it is not so hard to see why the Labor union officials who have been over zealous, perhaps, in their efforts to align the Labor vote on the side of the Democratic Party and its candidates, and that as recently as a fortnight or so ago, may be somewhat apprehensive of reprisals. There is no denying the fact, of course, that it was the effort of such men as Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and those associated with him, to place Labor's eggs all in one basket. This policy, more or less hazardous, unless, indeed, those who insist upon it and pursue it are able to follow the advice of "Pudd'n'head Wilson" and, after placing the eggs all in one basket, "watch that basket," was opposed by many influential advisers of the unionized workmen. There are quite convincing indications that the masses of unionized Labor were neither led nor misled, in appreciable numbers, by the advice gratuitously offered. Mr. Gompers sought to make it appear that he counseled absolute nonpartisanship in the campaign, but the inclination is to conclude that his nonpartisanship extended only far enough to exclude, in so far as possible, support of the nominees and the platform of the coalition Farmer-Labor Party, an organization to which the American Federation of Labor never gave a pledge of affiliation. On the contrary, his campaign, declared to be nonpartisan, was as partisan, in a strict sense, as he was able to make it. He, apparently, found no difficulty whatever in concluding that the nominees of the Democratic Party, next to himself, were the true champions of the laboring man's cause, and he most certainly lost no time or opportunity in announcing his conclusions to the world.

The result of the election should not be regarded as a repudiation of Mr. Gompers, any more than a repudiation of unionism in the skilled industries. Neither Mr. Gompers nor unionism was the issue in the campaign, no matter how studied the effort to make it appear that one or both were the issues. Had the verdict of the election been the reverse of what it was, no doubt Mr. Gompers and his friends would have been quick to claim responsibility for the victory, and would have been insistent in demanding a full measure of reward. From their point of view, perhaps, retaliation or reprisal is as logically due as reward might have been. Labor has become apprehensive just now because of the declared assumption that criticisms of Mr. Gompers' policies, recently expressed by the Republican Publicity Association, in reality reflect the opinion of the Republican Party. The fact is lost sight of that the association named does not pretend to speak for the Republican National Committee, much less for the President-elect, or for those chosen as the representatives of the people in the next Congress. It cannot, of course, be denied, that the influence of Mr. Gompers and his official associates who assume the right to reflect, if not actually to formulate and declare, the industrial and political policies of organized Labor, will not be as great in Washington during the next four years as it has been during the last eight years. But it does not necessarily follow because of this that the cause of Labor, or even the cause of unionism, will suffer.

Labor was as conscious of the purpose of many lead-

ing industrial representatives to wage a campaign in behalf of the open shop months in advance of the election as it is today. The issue has never been settled in the United States, at least to the satisfaction of the employing industries, but it would hardly be a fair statement of the case to say that the effort to extend the open-shop policy is to be more insistent, or that it is less insistent, because of the result of the recent election. It is true, of course, that Mr. Gompers and those associated with him would feel that they were somewhat fortified if they were able diplomatically to indicate their choice of a Secretary of Labor and a Secretary of Commerce in the new Cabinet. But this privilege, because of the mishap to the "egg basket," has been denied them. If the cause they represent is just, it cannot be hazarded or handicapped by a lack of political or partisan influence. The observer would much prefer to be assured that the "odds are even," and that in the final determination of the issue the rights of the employers and of the workers will be weighed without bias or prejudice.

Portugal and Bolshevism

A PREVAILING tendency of the present time is undoubtedly to ascribe any special state of national unrest to Bolshevism. The upheavals may be no greater or more serious than at any time in years past, long before Bolshevism as a political creed had stepped into prominence, still, they are regarded as being unquestionably, at the root, Bolshevik. If "King" Pataud were to lead an electricians' strike in Paris, today, along the same lines that he did in the summer of 1908, he would certainly be hailed as a second Lenin, whilst France would be regarded as being in the throes of Bolshevism indeed. And so in Portugal, of late, it has become the fashion to ascribe the terrible state of unrest, almost bordering upon anarchy, to which the country has been reduced, to the spread of the doctrines of Moscow.

Now, there is much that calls itself Bolshevism which is adding fuel to the flames in Portugal. Unquestionably, there are Bolshevik emissaries in many districts, taking advantage of the general unsettlement to spread their views. But that existing conditions in the Republic are due far more to the utter supineness of the Portuguese Government and the more influential portion of the Portuguese people than to the spread of any new teaching cannot be seriously doubted. The latest reports from Lisbon tell of outrages, attacks on buildings, newspapers, and persons, strikes and innumerable disorders of every kind, not only in the capital and in Oporto, but in many other parts of the country. So many strikes are taking place, and such repeated efforts are being made to bring about a general cessation of all industry, that the newspapers are insisting they can only be explained as a preliminary to revolution. Such an attitude is typical not only of the Portuguese press, at this period, but of all that stands for law and order in the Republic. There is noticeable an all too general tendency to throw up hands in despair. "It might be imagined," declared "O Mundo" recently, "that people are living, in these days, amongst savages and not among their own kind," and it went on to insist that, if the upheaval continued, the end must be in accordance with the desires of those who seemed to wish for "the return of Portuguese society to a state of barbarism."

The fact of the matter is that no very great improvement in the outlook in Portugal is to be expected until some really patriotic effort is made by those statesmen and others who have it in their power to do so much by sinking their petty political differences, and uniting in an effort to cleanse national politics and national finance of their present disgraceful corruptions. When the workman sees special concessions and special privileges readily obtainable by anything but honest means; when he sees the minor capitalist ignoring orthodox production and commerce, and resorting to violent gambling, whilst prices are high and there is a shortage of everything, it is not to be wondered at that he should join in the general scramble to live and enjoy without working. Some eight months ago, when Colonel Anthony Maria Baptista, at a time of acute crisis, took over the reins of government, he promised "to use few words, but to act vigorously." Portugal is still in very dire need of the energetic prosecution of just such a policy.

About William Bradford's Diary

OF course "William Bradford's Diary" is almost as much of a misnomer as "The Log of the Mayflower," the name by which Bradford's history "Of Plymouth Plantation" was probably known to successive librarians at Fulham Palace, where the precious manuscript lay unrecognized for so many years. Strictly speaking, the story of the Plymouth Plantation, as unfolded by the first Governor, is not a diary. It was begun many years after the time of the events first recorded, and it makes no attempt, save in places, to travel from day to day. Yet the impression gained from reading it is ever one of just that unfoldment, that history in the making, which is so characteristic of all famous diaries.

Now, how well known Bradford's book itself may be to an interested public it is not easy to estimate, but one thing is certain, namely, that its contents are quite extraordinarily well known. A vast number of books, since the days of the Pilgrims, have been written about their early history and their early struggles, but "Of Plymouth Plantation," by William Bradford, is the foundation of them all. True, the book was lost about the middle of the eighteenth century and was not rediscovered until the middle of the nineteenth, but long before it was lost much of its contents had found its way into all manner of records. As one authority puts it, it was quoted by early chroniclers. There are extracts from it in the records of Plymouth. Thomas Prince used it when he compiled his annals. Hubbard depended on it when he wrote his "History of New England." Cotton Mather had read it, or a copy of a portion of it, when he wrote his "Magnalia," and Governor Hutchinson had it when he wrote the second volume of his history, published in 1767. Then it disappeared. All trace of it was lost, and all historians concluded that it was lost, either burned in the sack of Governor Hutchinson's house

in 1765, or carried off by some officer when the British Army evacuated Boston in 1776.

The story of its rediscovery is one of the most interesting in the history of books. It is soon told. In the early forties of last century, Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, was writing a book entitled "The History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America," and, good scholar that he was, he sought his information first hand. In due time, this search brought him to the Bishop of London's Library at Fulham Palace, and there he found a manuscript dealing with the early history of the colonization of Massachusetts, parts of which he included in his new book, published in 1844.

The scene then shifts to Boston, some eleven years later. There, one day in 1855, a well-known antiquary, John Wingate Thornton, happened, as he was looking through some books in a bookstore, to pick up a copy of Bishop Wilberforce's book. He read portions of it, and thinking that it might be useful to a friend of his, Mr. Barry, who was then writing his "History of Massachusetts," he took it to his friend's office and left it for him. The moment Mr. Barry, in reading the book, came across the quotations which Bishop Wilberforce had made from the Fulham Palace manuscript he realized that he had probably found a clue to the whereabouts of the precious volume by William Bradford, which had for so long been given up for lost. And so indeed it proved. No one has ever been able to discover how the manuscript found its way to Fulham. But there it undoubtedly was, safe and sound, disguised under the title of "The Log of the Mayflower." Within about a year from the time of this discovery a copy of the book was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, and some forty years later the original manuscript was returned to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by the Bishop of London. So today, after many wanderings, it finds a resting place in the State House in Boston.

Editorial Notes

IN THE stand he is taking against a recent vaccination order in respect of his three children, H. E. Hargy, of Carthage, Ohio, will have plenty of support. The order was issued by the school medical examiner, and when Mr. Hargy refused to comply with it, or to allow his children to undergo a medical examination, the children were, it seems, immediately suspended from the school. It would now appear to be the purpose of the State Education Board to expel the children from the school because they have not been vaccinated, and then to proceed against Mr. Hargy under the Compulsory Attendance Law for not sending his children to school. It is, of course, methods such as these which open people's eyes to the tyranny of the whole business, and, for that reason, they are of no little help in furthering the cause of anti-vaccination.

You may put Tommy Atkins back into his scarlet tunic and the poilu into his red breeches for parade purposes if you like, but the post-war soldier seems to have few illusions left as to his real trade. He is, in fact, so unlike his pre-war self that one might almost imagine Bernard Shaw's "fighter" in "Arms and the Man," who has none of the recognizable qualities of the conventional soldier, had arrived. For the man "wanted" on Uncle Sam's posters, or the recruit sought for the new duodecimo army of Austria, just to take two examples, is none of your tricked-out popinjay whose business was grim war. He is a man thinking, not of his country's glory on inglorious battlefields, but of how he can be best trained for peaceful callings. The army teaches him a trade or a profession while he is still with the colors. It says, in fact: "See what advantages the army offers you. It makes a good citizen and a man of you, who'll be sought for what he knows, who'll have a first-class earning power when he goes back to civilian life." The nations have all but taken the "soldier" out of "soldiering."

FLAX-GROWERS in countries the shores of which are washed by the North Sea, have banded together to reduce production. Their object is to stabilize the price. In order that no time shall be lost in attaining this end they have fixed the price below which flax is not to be sold in France, Belgium, England, or Ireland. It is common knowledge that flax represents an industry that employs many people, that it is a commodity which serves many uses and enriches many treasuries. This industry is to be checked in its progress because the price of the raw material does not suit the producer. The question of those solely dependent upon the flax industry is put to one side to leave room for the main issue to the producers, the stabilization of prices. To stabilize prices may be a worthy object in itself, but there is no surer way to encourage radical tendencies than to fill the streets with idle men and women.

It is interesting to note that those who pointed to prospective making of liquors in the home as evidence of the impossibility of an effective prohibition law in the United States are the same persons who are now raising protestations at the proposed ruling to stop the sale of ingredients for "home brewing." The attitude of the sellers of these bases of intoxicants is even more discreditable. They bundle their wares and, in some cases, at least, unblinkingly observe, although with a smirk, that they do not know for what purpose the goods will be used. The bootlegger in the dark alleyway, disposing of doubtful liquor, is breaking the law, but even he is doing it avowedly, instead of temporizing with his conscience and his duty as a citizen.

STILL a "vicious circle" persists in the United States, according to reports, because the retailer will not buy from the wholesaler and the wholesaler will not buy from the manufacturer. Meanwhile, the retailer marks time, unwilling to take the loss others have already taken, and waits for the public to buy. But the worker does not work when industry lies at anchor or proceeds under furling sail, and, not being at work, does not help the retailer to safeguard against loss. It is not the unwritten laws on the statute books of economics that need amending, so much as those loosely supposed to accord with common sense and conscience.